FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BASHKIMI REGARDS KOSOVO CENSUS AS 'SUSPECT'

AU101350 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 Apr 81

["The Census of Population in Yugoslavia"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 10 Apr (ATA)--Under the above title the newspaper BASHKIMI carries a short article which reads:

In a report from Pristina on April 8, the Yugoslav TANJUG agency reports that "the regular census of the population which began on April 1 is continuing in Kosovo." It adds that due to the recent events in Kosovo "the census has slackened to a certain point during the recent days, but now it has begun to be accelerated in order to gain the lost time". This is the whole report of TANJUG. But now it has become known that this census is done after a savage police and military violence against the people of Kosovo, where, according to the reports of foreign agencies and press, 308 people were killed and injured, in addition to the numerous arrests. This census is done in the conditions of a fierce curfew, when the people are not allowed to be in large company and when no foreigner is allowed to go to Kosovo.

In such a spiritual situation the results of this census will be suspicious. But according to the Yugoslav circles, the census will be taken "in full tranquility", "with unprecedented self-administering socialism". In this way, the success will be guaranteed for the Ministry of Home Affairs of Serbia and Yugoslavia and it will be another heavy blow to the "Albanian counterrevolutionaries, chauvinists and irredentists." This success will also be a victory not only for the Serbians, Macedonians and Montenegrins, but also for the Muslim clergymen and muezzins, to whom the religious and laic services will be compensated for the strengthening of their Muslim nationality.

But the direct or indirect pressure to force the Albanians living in Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and various cities of Yugoslavia, as well as the great hundred of thousand strong masses who are in emigration, to be returned as Turkish, Muslims, Romany, Yugoslavs are condemnable and vain actions.

But irrespective of what manipulations and distortions, irrespective of what the result will be from the census, the Albanians do not change their nationality, they are born and die Albanians.

ATA ASSESSES BREZHNEV APPEARANCE AT CPCZ CONGRESS

AU111445 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 11 Apr 81

["True Aims of Brezhnev's Visit to Czechoslovakia"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 11 Apr (ATA)--The chieftain of Soviet social-imperialists Brezhnev paid a several day visit to occupied Czechoslovakia. The aim of his visit was closely linked with the allround economic, political and military pressures of Moscow on the vassal countries, especially at a time when the economic crisis has gripped them more firmly.

Prior to his departure, Brezhnev met with the revisionist Czechoslovak top officials, to whom he once again put forth the aims and plans of the Soviet Union, to maintain under its yoke the countries of revisionist clan. Although he spoke about the "unbreakable character of the fraternal alliance", he did not fail to make indirect threats on the vassal countries.

At the meeting between the Soviet social imperialist leaders and the Prague revisionists, Brezhnev called on "to unite the forces of production", openly implying a still greater integration of the Czechoslovak economy in the gears of the exploitation by the Comecon.

Speaking of the delicate problem of the supply with energy, Brezhnev made open allusion that the tap of oil supply is in Moscow; therefore, in order to maintain it open, the Czechoslovak and other revisionists should obey and "cooperate" especially in the field of machine building. As known, in the socalled "division of labor" the duty of Czechoslovakia is to produce heavy lorries and other machines destined for the Soviet Union.

In the field of international problems the Kremlin chieftain did not spare the worn out slogans on "detente", "limitation of armaments race", "strengthening of peace", etc. But he forgot to mention that hundreds of thousands of Soviet troops have been concentrated on the countries of Eastern Europe. that the Soviet avantposts [as received] of the military confrontation with the NATO and USA are filled with the most up to date nuclear missiles, that the Russian tanks wait the order to rush against every "fraternal" country wnich does not obey the social imperialist dictate. This was the main aim of this unusual visit of Brezhnev to Czechoslovakia, which was badly masked under the pretext of the "participation" at the congress of Czechoslovak revisionists.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM NOTES MEMBER'S DEATH, FUNERAL

AU131349 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Communique and decision of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania announces with great sorrow that Spiro Moisiu, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, died after a long and serious illness at 1600 on 12 April 1981.

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided to create a commission headed by Comrade Spiro Koleka, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to organize the burial of Comrade Spiro Moisiu, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

[Signed] Tirana 13 April 1981. Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

14 Apr Funeral Set

AU131350 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Notice of the commission for Spiro Moisiu's burial]

[Text] The funeral of Comrade Spiro Moisiu will take place on 14 April 1981 in the Graveyard of the Homeland's Martyrs in Tirana. The coffin with Comrade Spiro Moisiu's body will be placed in the reception hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly for the working masses to pay last homages. Homages will be paid from 0900 to 1100 on 14 April 1981.

[Signed] Tirana 13 April 1981. From the commission

BRIEFS

TANK CORPS ANNIVERSARY--The Ministry of People's Defense organized this afternoon a solemn meeting at the Central Army House on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the tank corps. The meeting was attended by Kadri Hasbiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo Member and minister of people's defense. The meeting was opened by Deputy Minister of People's Defense Maliq Sadushi. Veli Llakaj, deputy minister of people's defense and chief of the general staff, read an address of greetings by Kadri Hasbiu to the tank corps on the occasion of its anniversary. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Mar 81 AU]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS ON ELECTION

Arab Leaders

AU111730 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of his being elected secretary general of the BCP from Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front and president of Algeria; Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Socialist Party and president of Syria, and from Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO. The telegrams emphasize that the election of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to this high post is an expression of the Bulgarian people's allegiance to the cause which the BCP is implementing under his wise guidance. The great role of the 12th BCP Congress in strengthening the relations linking the Bulgarian people with the progressive Arab parties and the Arab peoples is also emphasized in the telegrams. These telegrams also stress that the BCP and the Bulgarian people, under the courageous and wise leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, have always been on the side of the Arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

DPRK's Kim Il-Song

AU131710 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Apr 81 p 12

["Text" of greetings message from Kim Il-Song, Korean Workers Party (KWP) Central Committee secretary general, to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, on his election as secretary general]

[Text] On behalf of the KWP and on my personal behalf I send you cordial greetings on your election as BCP Central Committee secretary general. I take this opportunity to express my confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop in the name of our common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism. I wish you good health and new successes in your responsible activity, and in the struggle of the fraternal Bulgarian people for putting into effect the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

PDRY's Muhammad

AU131655 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 81 p 8

["Text" of greetings message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, on his election as secretary general]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, on the occasion of your being elected BCP Central Committee secretary general, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen and on my personal behalf I send you warm and friendly greetings, and good and cordial wishes for good health, happiness, prosperity and progress for the friendly Bulgarian people under the correct leadership of your glorious and fighting BCP.

Poland's Kania

AU131657 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 12

["Text" of greetings message from Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, on his election as secretary general]

[Text] In connection with your being elected BCP Central Committee secretary general, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish communists and on my personal behalf I send you cordial greetings and best wishes.

We are confident that the traditional fraternal relations between our Marxist-Leninist parties, based on international cooperation, will continue to develop successfully for the mutual benefit of our fraternal parties and peoples.

We wish you new, remarkable successes in your activity and in the activity of the BCP for the benefit of the Bulgarian people and the cause of peace.

Please accept our wishes for good health and all the best in your private life.

Mongolia's Tsedenbal

AU131653 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 81 p 8

["Text" of greetings message from Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, on his appointment as secretary general]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, on behalf of the MPRP, the Mongolian people and on my personal behalf I cordially greet you on your election as BCP Central Committee secretary general.

The 12th BCP Congress was a great political event in the life of the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and a great contribution to strengthening the position of the entire socialist community, the world communist movement and the workers' and national liberation movement.

We are firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will further strengthen and develop in the interest of our countries' socialist construction and strengthening general peace and security.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, Dear Comrade Zhivkov, good health and new fruitful successes in your multisided activity for building the developed socialist society in Bulgaria, and in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace and the peoples' social progress.

Fraternal greetings!

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS REPORTED

Bangladesh CP Delegation

AU101405 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The delegation of the Communist Party of Bangladesh led by Abdul Salam, secretary of the party's Central Committee, which had attended the 12th BCP Congress, has left Bulgaria.

Jordanian Delegation

AU101950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] A delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party led by (Ishak al-Hatib), member of the party Central Committee Politburo, which had attended the 12th BCP Congress, has left Bulgaria.

DZUR CONGRESS SPEECH ON DEFENSE, PEOPLE'S ARMY

AU131830 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 81 p 5

[Speech by Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR Minister of National Defense, at the 8 April session of the 16th CPCZ Congress in Prague]

[Text] Both the CPCZ Central Committee report submitted by its general secretary, Comrade Gustav Husak, and the congress deliberations are a successful balance of the results achieved in our political, economic and spiritual life. The exacting tasks of our socialist society's development are also the focus of attention of the Czechoslovak People's Army members, who welcomed the 16th congress of our party by broadly developing their political and working activity in fulfilling the tasks of combat and political training, and who are following the congress deliberations with uncommon interest. With a feeling of pride at the achieved results and the set perspectives, they received the CPCZ Central Committee's report as convincing proof of the creative implementation of Marxism-Leninism by the CPCZ and its Central Committee.

The Communists and all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army unreservedly support the CPCZ's policy, are firmly bound to the working people's life and are devoted to the cause of socialism.

In accomplishing the tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress, we considered it decisive to constantly enhance the readiness and preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army. We did not lose sight of the fact that our People's Army is standing directly on the western border of the countries of the socialist community. Under the CPCZ's leadership, under the constant care of the Central Committee and Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, personally, and with the full support of party and state bodies and social organizations--conditions were being lastingly created for enhancing the combat strength of the Czechoslovak People's Army. We can responsibly declare that the Czechoslovak People's Army has honorably fulfilled the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress, as was stated in the report submitted by Comrade Husak: "Our People's Army is a reliable protector of our borders and a firm link of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states."

We value the high appraisal of the army that resounded from the congress rostrum. It commits us to resolve yet more consistently the problems and shortcomings in our work and, by further improving the army's all around preparedness, to consolidate and enhance the defense ability of our country, and to contribute toward ensuring the defense of the entire socialist community.

During the past period, the army's socialist character was further intensified so as to correspond to the level achieved in building the socialist society. The social-political profile of army members is changing: Their educational, technical and cultural standards are growing. The changes in society are favorably reflected primarily in the class-political maturity and professional military training of the Commanders' Corps, which is the pillar of our army. Today, a total of 79 percent of our officers are organized in the party's ranks, and this is reflected in their growing responsibility for the realization of the Communist Party's policy, in their fulfilling tasks in training and education, and in the deepening of the role of commanders as political leaders.

The rejuvenation of the Commanders' Corps is a positive feature. Military schools are releasing cadres that are increasingly better trained for fulfilling the exacting tasks of military service. Their great ambition and enthusiasm, and the rich experience of their older comrades, establish good prerequisites for shaping the soldiers' high professional, moral-political and mental qualities, and also guarantee a further improvement of the combat ability of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Gradually, the educational role of our army as the school of defenders and builders of the socialist fatherland is increasing. During military service, the young people's scientific world outlook, their political convictions and their active attitude toward the Communist Party's policy become consolidated. The soldiers' class, patriotic and international awareness--based on the results achieved in building the socialist society and on the successes achieved by the countries of the socialist community--is deepening. In the army, the young people learn about new scientific-technical achievements and how to handle the most modern technology. They learn to perfect their professional skills. They get used to order, organization, discipline and life in the collective. The majority of soldiers on basic military service leave the army politically more mature, physically more fit, and with firmer moral and character traits.

In the past few years, we solved many tasks connected with the introduction of new kinds of weapons and combat technology. We devoted constant attention to technical advances and the implementation of science, making use of the rich experience of the Soviet Army and other fraternal armies. We continued to improve the forms and methods of the troops' training and education. The technical modernization, increased combat skill and consolidation of the soldiers' political awareness have yet further enhanced the combat potential of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

In implementing the party's military-political line, we realized that the growth of the country's defense ability is not determined by the preparedness of its Armed Forces alone, but also by the general standards and maturity of the state. That is why we considered it our patriotic duty to actively share in society's political, economic and cultural development. We assisted in building the expressway, subway, nuclear power station and Palace of Culture, and also in other spheres. Many soldiers are successfully working in national committees and social organizations. The unity of the army and people has continued to consolidate in fulfilling common tasks.

The results achieved in consolidating the army's combat readiness and preparedness were based on a further deepening of the party's leading role, on the growing ideological, organizational and action unity of the army's party organization. The quality of its membership basis has further improved. Since the 15th congress, more than 23,000 candidate members have been accepted. By their activity, pugnacity and influence on all spheres of the troops' life and activity, the party organizations are leading the communists toward high political responsibility and exemplary work. They mobilize army members for consistently fulfilling their official duties, and rear them to have lofty ideological convictions. They are deepening their influence on the activities of the organizations of both the Socialist Union of Youth and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, where they find full support.

The prospects for further building the socialist society are inseparably bound to preserving peace. We fully identify with the deep analysis of the complicated international situation as expressed at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the CPCZ Central Committee's report, and with the foreign policy of our party which, in harmony with the foreign-political line of the Soviet Union, is aimed at furthering detente in international relations and at consolidating peace.

The aggressive substance of world imperialism and its endeavors to renew its weakened positions and liquidate socialism are forcing us to remain politically highly vigilant, and to consolidate the country's defense ability.

We realize that the foundations of our state's security lie in unbreakable friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, in the firm unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, and in the further growth of their political, economic and military strength.

The 26th CPSU Congress has become a new impulse in this direction, and an inexhaustible source of knowledge. It, too, highly appraised the role of Soviet Armed Forces that are realiably standing guard over the peaceful and creative work of the Soviet people, over socialism and peace. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and chairman of the USSR'S Supreme Soviet Presidium, said; "Whenever the interests of our country's security or the defense of peace demand it, or whenever it is necessary to assist the victims of aggression, the Soviet soldier appears before the world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist, prepared to overcome all difficulties."

We are proud of having such combat comrades and allies, who are lasting examples for us. In the spirit of the traditions of the common fight of Czechoslovak and Soviet soldiers against Fascism in World War II, we will continue consolidating our friendship with the Soviet Union and deepening our comradeship and cooperation with the glorious Soviet Army.

The growing demands placed on the Czechoslovak People's Army underscore the significance of the moral-political factor, and of the preparedness of army members to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty in any and every situation. This demands that--in keeping with the party's general line--we continue enhancing the quality and effectiveness of our work, perfecting command and management, and striving for great thriftiness. We must devote systematic attention to consolidating military discipline and organizing the troops' life.

We will be more demanding in implementing the party criteria on developing ideological and political-educational work. We want this work to influence yet more emphatically the soldiers' minds and hearts, to encourage them to fulfill their duties honorably and conscientiously, and to lead them to master military skills and perfectly master weapons and combat technology. We regard ideological conviction, political firmness and intensified personal responsibility for the defense of socialism as one of the basic sources of the socialist army's strength. The complicated tasks connected with maintaining the army's high combat readiness are placing increasingly higher demands on the Commanders' Corps. We will continue devoting attention to complementing it with cadres that are highly trained both politically and in the professional military sense, and we will continue improving their command qualities and their management and organizational abilities.

The urgency of a more efficient enforcement of the results of scientific-technical progress requires further improving scientific-research activities proper, and also their direction toward the decisive tasks. By speeding up the utilization of the latest knowledge in science and technology, particularly electronics, and by deepening internal and also international cooperation, we want to share yet more emphatically in the solution of demands set by modern military science and the army's needs.

We realize that the emergence and buildup of our People's Army are inseparably bound to the fight for national and social liberation of the working people, to the fight for socialism and to the upsurge of our society, headed by the CPCZ which is loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The CPCZ's glorious 60-year revolutionary path commits the communists and all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army to continue reliably standing guard over the creative work of our people, over socialism and peace.

SINDERMANN, OVARI, HOFFMANN CONGRESS SPEECHES

GDR's Sindermann

AU111755 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 81 pp 3-4

[Address by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the People's Chamber, to the 16th CPCZ Congress in Prague on 7 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gustav Husak, dear comrades, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker and on behalf of all communists of our country, I convey to you cordial, fraternal, militant greetings to the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Our greetings are offered in the certain knowledge that this party congress will initiate a new successful chapter in building a developed socialist society in the CSSR. Its decisions will contribute to further strengthening the positions of the community of socialist states in the struggle for peace and social progress.

From these decisions manifold new stimuli will emanate for deepening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples.

The report delivered by our friend and comrade, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, provides graphic evidence that the Czechoslovak workers class, in close alliance with the cooperative peasants, the socialist intelligentsia and the other strata of the working people are consistently and purposefully advancing on the path of socialist construction under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party.

The creative atmosphere of your party congress is characterized by a proud and objective stocktaking, by optimism and clear orientation for future work. It proves that the CPCZ is well equipped for the coming stretch of its path.

The successful record of social and economic development in your country during the past 5 years convincingly shows that the cause of the communists has become the cause of the entire people.

This record confirms that the CPCZ has been and is capable of fully impementing the slogans it wrote on its banner when it was founded six decades ago. Dear comrades, we sincerely and cordially congratulate you on that.

Comrades, in view of the imperialist policy of confrontation and the exacerbation of the international situation due to this policy, our party considers the futher consolidating of our alliance and the still closer collaboration of our socialist states in all fields of social life to be of prime importance.

We wholeheartedly welcome the important decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which open new possibilities and prospects for the community of socialist countries and the struggle of the peoples for peace, detente and social progress. The 26th party congress has given renewed and powerful evidence that the USSR, as the main power for peace, counters the imperialist course of intensified arms build-up and confrontation with its consistent policy of peace and security for the peoples.

Today's speech by our highly esteemed friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has reaffirmed this great and sincere concern of the Soviet Union before the whole world. May the governments of the NATO countries use the chance of dialogue and negotiations in the interest of their peoples, too. The call for peace comes from Moscow.

Firmly linked with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR will continue to exert every effort to make the eighties another decade of peace in Europe.

All attempts by imperialism to turn back the wheel of history will fail due to the close ties of our parties with the working masses and due to the fact that the ideas of socialism are firmly rooted in the consciousness of our peoples.

The determined support of the socialist countries for peace and detente, arms limitation and disarmament includes as an inseparable element firm solidarity with the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation and independence.

The socialist countries will never give up this fundamental principle of their foreign policy. Thus, the GDR also proves its determined solidarity with the peoples of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, El Salvador, Palestine and Namibia, who are fighting against imperialist interference and aggression and for their national rights. In all situations we will stand by the side of our Cuban brothers.

Comrades, the further strengthening and deepening of the close relations of alliance between our parties, states and peoples are among the important factors which are characteristic of the development since the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 9th SED Congress. It is with great pleasure that we note increasing progress in all fields of political, economic and intellectual-cultural collaboration. The activity of our parties is characterized by a high measure of common interests and collaboration. Today our life can no longer be imagined without the intensive relations between social organizations, state organs and enterprises and without the millionfold contacts between our countries' working people.

Our peoples feel closely linked with each other in firm friendship. Dear comrades, this is an historic achievement of which we German and Czechoslovak communists can rightly be proud. This goes to the credit of our parties; this is a victory of the Marxist-Leninist ideas uniting the peoples.

Thus we fulfill the legacy of many generations of revolutionary fighters who have jointly opposed exploitation and serfdom, fascism and war. Today the close alliance between our parties, states and peoples proves a stable factor for peace and security at the borderline between socialism and communism even under more difficult international conditions.

The high continuity and stability of our relations increasingly emphasize the advantages of cooperation between socialist countries. Thus the substance and volume of the mutual exchange of goods, which will grow to more than R 10 billion in the coming 5-year plan, are increasingly determined by specialization and cooperation in research, development and production.

Here the economic and scientific-technological cooperation gains more and more importance for solving more quickly the intensification tasks, facing our economies.

By pooling material and intellectual resources we multiply the strength of our two countries and at the same time contribute to further strengthening the entire community of socialist states.

On the eve of our party's 10th congress we want to assure you, dear comrades, that the SED will purposefully continue its proven policy of more closely uniting our peoples.

We are neighbor countries and share the concern, expressed in Comrade Husak's report, about developments in the Polish People's Republic and have not changed our view that People's Poland is and will remain socialist.

Comrades, the preparation of our 10th party congress has been completed.

It is characterised by a firm unity of party and people and by the biggest mass initiative so far in the history of our country. Under the slogan "The Best for the 10th Party Congress! Everything for the Benefit of the People!" the communists and all working people of the GDR are performing outstanding achievements in socialist competition. The pledge to over-fulfill the 1981 economic plan by 1 percent of marketed products and to even achieve a 1-day lead in plan fulfillment up to the party congress has become a general aim. The decisions of our party congress will meet the expectations of our country's working people. They will show the way to further strengthening the GDR, its economic performance capacity, its intellectual and cultural potentials and its defense strength. They will carry us ahead in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the SED Central Committee delegation we wish your 16th Party Congress a successful implementation.

Long live the CPCZ! Long live the unbreakable militant alliance between the SED and the CPCZ, between the GDR and the CSSR! Long live the CPSU, the proven vanguard of the world communist movement! Long live peace and socialism!

Hungary's Ovari

AU111721 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Apr 81 p 7

[Text of a speech by Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary, at the 16th CPCZ Congress in Prague on 7 April]

[Text] Esteemed congress, esteemed comrades! In the name of the MSZMP Central Committee, in the name of Hungarian Communists and of our delegation I greet with respect the delegates to and all participants in the 16th CPCZ Congress. Permit me to convey to you--to the delegates to the congress, the Central Committee of your party, the Czechoslovak communists and to the nations of Czechoslovakia--comradely greetings and best wishes from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, from our party's Central Committee, from Hungarian communists and from the Hungarian people, who are building socialism.

Esteemed comrades! The report of the CPCZ Central Committee delivered by an outstanding personality of the Czechoslovak and international communist movement, General Secretary Gustav Husak, has informed us about the extensive and all around development achieved in the past 5 years by Czechoslovakia's workers class, cooperative farmers and intelligentsia in building a socialist society.

Our delegation followed with great interest and attention the Central Committee report on the results achieved in the fields of production, society, culture and social welfare. All this wins high interntional repute and prestige for the CPCZ. The constructive nature of the tasks of the next 5 years formulated in a scientific, Marxist-Leninist spirit provides convincing proof that the CPCZ, the leading force of the entire society, is proceeding on the path of building an advanced socialist society successfully and consistently, making use of the international experience of socialist construction and applying it in a constructive manner under domestic circumstances.

The CPCZ, which is approaching the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of its founding, has loyally served the interests of the working people during its entire existence. Czechoslovak communists and the working people of your country can be fully, justifiably proud of their great social, political, economic and cultural accomplishments.

We congratulate you on these results and wish the Czechoslovak communists and the nations of the CSSR further successes regarding the prosperity of their socialist fatherland, the consolidation of the strength and unity of the socialist community and further service to the cause of social progress and world peace.

Esteemed comrades! The Hungarian people are working under the leadership of our party to build an advanced socialist society. We are working in tranquil and creative conditions on realization of the resolution of the 12th MSZMP Congress, held in March 1980. The party's leading role is being implemented. Our development is being considerably assisted by the deepening of socialist democracy and the well-tested policy of cooperation among various classes and strata of society, a matter which strengthens socialist national unity. By their deeds, the Hungarian working people support the policy of our party. The Hungarian people, who recently celebrated the 36th anniversary of their liberation, achieved great accomplishments and good results. We owe our results in the building of socialism to the fact that after putting down the counterrevolutionary revolt that spoke out nearly a quarter of a century ago for well-known reasons, we restored Leninist norms within the party; and, on the basis of our socialist program, we reestablished the mutual confidence of the party and working masses with open words and through unity of words and deeds.

The transition to the intensive phase of socialist construction--just as for you--requires a greater effort than to date. Our targets regarding the development of the economy and social policy force us to mobilize internal reserves and exert better and more effective activity so that the development of our country is proportional and balanced. Therefore we must resolve a number of new, complex tasks. The pace of the economic growth in the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be slower than before. We are striving with better work to continue strengthening the socialist features of our society, safeguard and consolidate the standard of living attained, improve people's living conditions and prepare for the forthcoming stage of more dynamic development.

We are certain that by implementing the party policy, fulfilling realistic plans, making use of historical experience and a further upswing of the people's energy and in close unity with the community of the socialist countries, we will maintain and further enrich our socialist accomplishments.

Esteemed comrades! The relations between our parties, countries and nations are developing fruitfully. Our parties are united by common interests and goals; by building socialism, by Marxism-Leninism, and proletarian internationalism. We assess identically the issues of international class struggle and world politics. In past years the cooperation of our countries has further deepened in all spheres of life. The meetings between Comrades Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak have greatly contributed to an all around and fruitful development of our relations.

In recent years, with our cooperation we have been making better use of the advantages that derive from being neighbors. The volume of our economic and trade relations is large. The relations between the two countries' population have become extensive. Our cultural, educational and scientific cooperation is becoming multifaceted and increasingly substantial to the benefit of the people of our two countries.

The common fostering of our progressive revolutionary and cultural traditions, the mutual and better understanding of cultural values strengthen the understanding and friendship of the people of our countries building socialism. The ties connecting our people are strengthened also by the working members of the Hungarian nationality in Czechoslovakia and by members of the Slovak nationality in Hungary who, in harmony with the Leninist nationality policy, are a factor linking our countries.

We assure our Czechoslovak friends that the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic Government will also in the future always systematically do their best in the interests of fraternal cooperation and friendship and for the benefit of our nations and countries of the socialist community.

Esteemed comrades! In our foreign policy we pay extraordinary attention to the development of firm friendship and cooperation with the USSR, the CSSR and the other countries of the socialist community. In the future also we will actively participate in fulfillment of the jointly determined tasks of the Warsaw Pact organization and of cooperation within the framework of CEMA, because they are reliable international pillars for the protection of socialist accomplishments and of our country's development.

In the present international situation, of great importance are strengthening the unity of the member countries of the socialist community, energetic activity by the international communist and workers movement, and an ever-increasing cohesion of all progressive forces in the struggle for peaceful coexistence, international security, continued relaxation of tension, disarmament and the elimination of the dangers of war.

In recent years the imperialist powers have increased international tension by many of their steps. Feverish armament has increased. New hotbeds of tension and crises have been added to the old ones, and they hinder resolution of some of the international issues by peaceful means, by negotiations. Experience shows that recently extremist imperialist circles continue escalating their attacks with ideological and propaganda tools on the socialist community and also on individual socialist countries.

We also follow with concern the complex and difficult situation in Poland, in which the accomplishments of the Polish people and the foundation of the socialist system are endangered. In recent months our party has several times expressed its solidarity with Polish communists and supporters of socialism in Poland. At its 26 March session our party Central Committee again stressed: "We believe that Polish communists, the supporters of socialism in Poland and true Polish patriots have enough strength to overcome the increasingly more overt attacks by hostile and anarchist forces and to ensure restoration of order and socialist-oriented development."

Esteemed comrades! Recently, justifiably and with great attention, the whole world followed the 26th CPSU Congress and the magnificent social and economic program of the Soviet communists. At the congress it was also convincingly said that the cause of peace and socialism is indivisible. In the current more complex and more tense international situation, the proposals of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are of particular importance and significance. The purpose of these proposals is safeguarding peace, maintaining and further strengthening a relaxation of tension, peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems as well as resolving regional conflicts and sources of international tension. The Hungarian communists and our working people fully support these proposals, which correspond not only to the interests of the socialist countries but also to the interests of peace-loving nations. In its international activity, our party and government will strive for the realization of these proposals.

Esteemed comrades! After hearing the reports delivered by Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, as well as the previous speeches in the discussion, we are convinced that the deliberations of the 16th CPCZ Congress will be successful, and implementation of its resolutions will yield further great results to the CSSR. The successes of the Czechoslovak communists and people, achieved in building socialism and safeguarding peace, are an encouragement to the struggle of communists, forces of democracy and peace as well as to the supporters of social progress throughout the world. We are certain that the internationalist relations between our parties, countries and nations will continue also in the future to develop to the benefit of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Long live the 16th CPCZ Congress! Long live the unshakable, fraternal friendship of the nations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR! Long live communism and peace!

Hoffmann on TU Role

AU111659 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Apr 81 p 5

[Account of a speech by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, delivered at the 16th CPCZ Congress in Prague on 8 April]

[Excerpts] Achieving substantial changes in the approach of trade union bodies and officials toward fulfilling their rights, duties and responsibilities will be one of our main tasks in implementing the conclusions of the 16th congress. In this respect we rely on the aid and support of party bodies of all levels. We ourselves then must put greater emphasis on the training, preparation and standard of trade union officials.

On the other hand, it is also necessary to achieve further changes in the attitude of the new state and economic bodies and leading officials toward the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, toward its role, tasks and jurisdiction. Past practices as well as the results of repeated surveys tellingly revealed how much ignorance there is, how much disinterest in cooperation is being manifested, to what extent the role of trade unions and their bodies is underestimated, how their positions are being ignored and how often their recommendations are not taken into consideration and remain unanswered. It is obvious that not all ranking personnel have grasped that the voice of trade unions is the voice of the working people which must be paid attention to, that implementation of the recommendations submitted by class socialist trade unions is a part of the Leninist interpretation of the role of trade unions in socialist society.

We have repeatedly drawn attention to this state of affairs. In view of the growing criticism addressed by enterprise committees and trade union bodies to a section of the management sphere, we were forced to express emphatically our experience and standpoint at the seventh and tenth plenary meetings of the Central Trade Union Council. We have been and are talking about these issues, especially because together with the state and economic bodies, in accordance with the given distribution of labor and common class interests of the socialist trade unions and the socialist state, we want to ensure fulfillment of the planned tasks, to solve problems, to eliminate shortcomings and their causes, to improve labor and living conditions of the working people.

Today, I can say that a certain improvement has occurred since criticism was voiced at the seventh plenary session of the Central Trade Union Council. Meetings of partner state, economic and trade union bodies have been held on all levels from the center all the way to the districts, at which new issues were discussed.

Of considerable importance were two working meetings between the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Union and the Presidium of the CSSR Government and similar talks at the level of the Czech and Slovak Republics. These deliberations have brought about a resolution of new long-term urgent problems and at the same time are an example for lower-level bodies.

Together with the leadership of the federal government and governments of the republics we are determined to continue consistently on this path, make a permanent method of this practice and fully assert it also at the level of enterprises and plants.

The events and development of the trade union movement in the Polish People's Republic have put the problems of socialist trade unions urgently on the agenda and have also evoked an extensive discussion among our working people, who remember well that in Czechoslovakia also in the years of crisis, counterrevolutionary forces were trying to set the trade unions at loggerheads with the interests of the workers class and all working people, with the Communist Party and with socialism, and are recalling the lesson and the conclusions of the CPCZ and of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement from the crisis development. And this is why they are firmly determined to fulfill the Leninist interpretation of the role of trade unions under socialism, defend and strengthen the unity and action capability of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and its close union with the CPCZ.

Socialist trade unions must vigorously defend the immediate concrete rights and real needs and interests of groups, of collectives of the working people and of individuals, strengthen the controlling role of trade unions when it comes to resolving all work, life and social issues of the people, and more resolutely react to the infringement of the labor code, to manifestations of bureaucratism, paper-shuffling and delays. Briefly --in the way Comrade Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade Husak spoke about it here, at our congress.

In no case can we underestimate the experience that very many working people assess the activity of the trade unions especially according to how it affects their lives, their work, the solution of their problems and worries, according to how trade union bodies react to their recommendations, complaints, criticism and proposals. Often even seemingly petty problems and marginal issues influence the thinking and standpoints of thousands of working people. And one has to admit that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movements' care for the working people still has considerable shortcomings and reserves, a matter that is the more weighty since this involves a sphere in which the role of trade unions is irreplaceable.

Also among the issues which we will discuss very soon are those which were emphasized in both reports of the central committees, delivered at the congress and in the discussion. In the foremost place stands the extraordinarily important problem of improving working environment, work safety, elimination of heavy physical work, determining norms of social facilities in capital construction projects, particularly in industrial projects and workshops [provozy], the development of overtime work and illnesses resulting from one's job, as well as environmental problems in some places and regions of the republic, the further planned development of enterprises' social policy and the role of collective agreements in resolving individual problems.

We must resolve also, more resolutely than to date, some other, still vividly discussed and criticized shortcomings, especially transport to work, the supply of the domestic market with some goods that are not always available--particularly in the afternoon, labor safety equipment, and other issues.

LENART THANKS BREZHNEV FOR 7 APR CONGRESS SPEECH

AU101539 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Apr 81 p 1

["RP"—signed report on proceedings of the second day of the 16th CPCZ Congress held in Prague's Palace of Culture]

[Excerpt] The participants in the congress punctuated Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's speech with enthusiastic approving applause, and, after conclusion of the speech by the CPSU delegation head, paid tribute to the fraternal party of Soviet communists and to the Soviet people.

Comrade Jozef Lenart then warmly thanked Comrade Leonid Brezhnev for his address. We were particularly deeply moved--he said--by the words of recognition he addressed to the CPCZ, and the people of our country, and by his words about the indestructible bonds of alliance between our parties and countries, their joint building of socialism and communism and their joint struggle for peace.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, esteemed Soviet comrades! Accept our assurance that we immensely esteem the multifaceted fraternal relations, mutual understanding, cooperation, confidence and respect existing between our communist parties. Accept our assurance that the Soviet people have had, have, and will have in the Czechoslovak people an ever more faithful and dedicated friend. Please convey to the Soviet communists and all Soviet people our sincere comradely greetings and wishes of new great successes in implementing the important resolutions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

FOREIGN DELEGATES CONGRESS GREETINGS SPEECHES

Kampuchea's Chea Sim

BK111300 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Speech by KNUFNS Vice President Chea Sim "at a meeting in Czechoslovakia"--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear leading comrades; dear comrades and friends: The delegation of the KNUFNS and KPRC is extremely honored to attend this grand meeting. We take this opportunity to express to you our most profound salutions and revolutionary feelings and, on behalf of the entire Kampuchean people, to extend greetings filled with friendship and solidarity to the heroic people throughout the CSSR. We also express sincere satisfaction and great delight at being allowed to attend the 16th CPCZ Congress, which is of great significance to the Czechoslovak people and the peace, justice and socialism-loving people of the world.

Dear comrades and friends, under the brilliant leadership of the CPCZ with exteemed Comrade Gustav Husak as the great leader, well known for their pursuit of the revolutionary tradition, the Czechoslovak people have displayed a great sense of creativity and high ideological and ethical qualities in implementing the economic and social development plan formulated by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

All these great successes have contributed immensely to consolidation of the socialist community and to the common struggle of the peoples agains imperialism, Beijing bignation hegemonism and expansionism, colonialism and neocolonialism for national independence, democracy and social progress and in defense of peace and security in Europe and the world.

In its foreign policy, the CSSR correctly and rationally implements a peace program in accordance with the progressive trend of the world on the basis of authentic Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--a factor contributing greatly to strengthening the international position of the CSSR and socialist prestige in the world.

The Kampuchean people are elated over the brilliant achievements of the Czechoslovak people and wish them more and greater victories in fulfilling the resolutions adopted by the congress.

It is true that the efforts of the Czechoslovak people as well as their successful implementation of national defense and construction duties constitute an excellent example for and a great encouragement to the Kampuchean people in following this socialist line.

Dear comrades and friends, the date 7 January 1979 was a propitious day on which the Kampuchean people completely toppled the bloodthirsty, genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime--a most subservient lackey of the Beijing authorities--and established the PRK, which is a factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This was the fruit of a powerful and courageous struggle by Kampuchea's patriotic forces, which have maintained solidarity with friendly Vietnam and have enjoyed the support and assistance of fraternal socialist countries including the CSSR and all progressive people of the world.

At present, firmly united under the revolutionary banner of the KNUFNS and the leadership of the KPRC, the Kampuchean people are intensifying their activities to restore the nation which was wrecked and torn by that genocidal regime. We have achieved many great victories, thanks to the tireless efforts of the entire people and to international assistance, particularly the assistance of socialist countries. The main fields of national construction have been returned to normalcy. Among these are the public health service, industry, social welfare education, trade and finance. The progress of agricultural production has played an important role in restoring stability and normalizing the people's life.

These successes are an irrefutable reality. However, the Beijing expansionists, the imperialists and the other reactionary forces continue to turn a blind eye to this situation. They have sought by all sordid means to oppose our country. They have used every despicably slanderous propaganda ploy against our country. They have clamored about a so-called Kampuchean question and an international conference on Kampuchea. Recently, they opted for one of the most perfidious maneuvers in an attempt to revive the bloodthirsty Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea and keep it in the United Nations under a new label--a conspiracy between traitors Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sonn. However, their odious scheme will meet with total failure.

The second anniversary of the 7 January victory was celebrated by the Kampuchean people throughout the country. The world is aware that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, and becomes stronger and advances steadily. We are firmly confident in the safeguarding of the revolutionary gains and the building of an independent, peaceful, democratic and nonaligned Kampuchea advancing to socialism.

Since national liberation, the people's power has been established and consolidated. At present, our people are proudly studying the new draft constitution which has just been submitted for public discussion. In the not too distant future, free general elections will be held to elect deputies to the National Assembly.

In its international activities, the KPRC undertakes to develop relations of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We have displayed our willingness to have good relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, particularly with all ASEAN countries, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Recently, the Indochinese foreign ministers conference in Ho Chi Minh City also reflected this good intention.

The PRK resolutely supports the peace initiatives put forth by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev during the 26th CPSU Congress as a great progressive event of great signifiance to the people's struggle for the preservation of peace and the relaxation of tension in the world.

We fully agree with the policy of the CPCZ as reflected in the resolutions of this 16th congress. The Kampuchean express eternal gratitude to the fraternal Czechoslovak people for supporting and assisting the correct revolutionary cause and reconstruction of the beautiful land of Angkor.

In conclusion, we express best wishes to the Czechoslovak people for successes in the implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two countries steadily develop and grow stronger.

Long live the CPCZ! Long live the CSSR! Long live the PRK!

Turkish CP Delegate

TA101446 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Speech by Turkish Communist Party representative greeting the 16th CPCZ Congress--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades! On behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee, the Turkish working class and all the Turkish toilers, I greet the 16th Congress of the brotherly CPCZ with the most sincere feelings.

The Turkish communists are following with great interest the work of the Czech communists on the creative implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They feel proud of the achievements of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the construction of socialism in alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries. The report submitted to the congress by Comrade Gustav Husak clearly displays these achievements.

The fact that since the 15th congress, the economic potential of the country has grown, the material and technical foundation of the developed socialist society has become stronger, the standard of living of the entire population has continuously increased through lasting gains and the socialist democracy has developed in every field constitutes a sound basis enabling the Czech people to view the future with confidence. The CPCZ, which will soon mark its 60th anniversary, has played a (?decisive) role in all these achievements. The fact that the CPCZ--as the leader of all the people--continuously increases its functions of governing and directing and strengthens its ties with the masses is the guarantee that the Czech people will attain new high achievements.

Dear comrades, your congress convenes at a time when the threats to detente and world peace have increased extraordinarily as a result of the moves by the U.S. administration and the sovereign circles of NATO concerning the international situation. Aggressive imperialist circles are insisting on rejecting historical facts. Therefore, they are exerting intensive efforts to exacerbate the tension and are reverting to the cold war period. The U.S. imperialists and the sovereign circles of NATO want to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe and establish military supremacy over the socialist system. They are also undermining peace and security in Europe by inciting the counterrevolutionary elements in socialist Poland. The expanionist and [word indistinct] policies of the same circles create a new threat to world peace. The fact that the Beijing administration is increasing its military cooperation with the imperialists from anti-Soviet positions is further exacerbating these threats. Aggressive imperialist circles are taking new steps toward interference--with weapons--in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, El Salvador and many other countries against the national and social liberation wars of the peoples.

The development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic demonstrated at this congress significantly contributes to the increasing of the strength and influence of the world socialist system, of which Czechoslovakia is an inseparable part. The possibilities for fulfilling the historical duties of the socialist system--which constitutes the biggest obstacle to the threats directed against world peace--thus are increasing. Moreover, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is making consistent efforts to ensure the development and strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in Europe. The close fraternal and friendly relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU play a decisive role in this.

Dear comrades, the 26th CPSU Congress, which convened a short time ago, has been a new leap forward that greatly contributed to the struggle for peace of the people in the world. Comrade Brezhnev's concrete, realistic and constructive proposals created widespread reactions among all forces in favor of peace and among greatly varied circles that are opposed to our world being dragged into a nuclear war. This new move by the CPSU further enhanced the determination of the peace forces to give the necessary response to the adventurism of the aggressive imperialist circles.

The proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress carry great importance for our country as well. The stepped-up, hegemonistic efforts of U.S. imperialism in our region, the Middle East, are directed toward our country, which is in the midst of a deep crisis. Blackmail and pressures by U.S. imperialism and NATO aim on the one hand at using our country as a tool in the adventurist activities in the Middle East, and, on the other, at undermining the relations between our country and the socialist countries--relations which bring mutual interest and which contribute to peace and security in our region--and at changing the certain realistic tendencies in Turkey's foreign policy. Therefore, under the conditions of imperialist pressures and deep crisis, the relations between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries--including the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic--with Turkey, and the further development and strengthening of these relations carry great importance. The TCP exerts active efforts for the development of relations between the two countries and the two peoples. It opposes with all its might the efforts of the most reactionary forces in our country to further imperialist interests and to undermine the relations and the friendship between Turkey and the socialist countries.

Dear comrades, the unilateral dependence of our country's economy on imperialism as well as the giant military expenditures loaded onto our country by its membership in NATO have dragged it into a deep economic crisis. Imperialist establishments, such as the IMF and the World Bank, as well as the U.S. Government itself, continue to impose heavy economic and political conditions on our country. The measures taken by the military regime in Turkey have limited the activities of leftist terrorism and, to a certain extent, of the neofascist party. However, the real pressures and antidemocratic measures are directed against the parties and organizations of the working class, against the democratic forces and the Kurdish national movement. The progressive forces in Turkey, mainly the class unionists, are being subjected to the most intensive arrests and tortures in recent years.

Objectively, the antidemocratic pressures and the fact that the main democratic rights and freedoms have been removed strengthen the positions of the most reactionary, militarist and pro-American forces inside and outside the army. These forces are intensifying their efforts and the reactionary press is carrying out an intensive anticommunist campaign. This situation brings with it the dangers of being dragged into imperialist adventures externally, and internally, of placing much heavier loads on the people's shoulders for the interests of a handful of collaborationist monopolies, of submitting the country's economy completely to the control of the imperialist monopolies or of the reemergence of the neofascist forces.

Dear comrades, the TCP maintains that, for the final liberation of our country from the present deadly situation, it is necessary to put an end to the dominance of imperialism, of the collaborationist monopolies and of the big, landlords in the economic and political life of our country, to withdraw from NATO and to tear up the bilateral slavery agreements with the United States. The TCP calls on all the national democratic forces to unite in action for the protection of peace and security, for weakening the positions of imperialism, its collaborators and international reactionary forces, for putting an end to the antidemocratic pressures of the junta regime and for moving toward democracy.

Comrades, we believe that the brotherly ties between the CPCZ and the TCP--ties which rise on a basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--will continue to strengthen in the future. The TCP extends its best wishes of success to the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Long live the 16th CPCZ Congress! Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

MAMULA ADDRESSES CONGRESS ON 'POLISH COMRADES'

AU131615 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 81 p 5

[Report on speech by Miroslav Mamula, leading secretary of the CPCZ's North Moravian regional committee, in the discussion at the 16th CPCZ Congress in Prague on 8 April]

[Excerpt] In our political work, we constantly emphasize that we must fight for peace through our work. That is why we give our full support to the Soviet Union's peace policy, which was again stressed by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communists by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The developments in the world to date have confirmed that socialism and peace are inseparable.

We are deepening and consolidating international comradeship and the unity of socialist countries and our communist parties. We have outstanding cooperation with our partner, the Volgograd Oblast, as our Volgograd comrades also say. We have good cooperation with the comrades in Dresden and Varna. Under the new and complicated conditions, we are ensuring partnershp with Katowice. We have contacts with the Polish comrades and we want to assist them, comprehensively and in a comradely and fraternal manner, to overcome the counter-revolutionary situation that has been established in the Polish People's Republic. We consistently stand on the position expressed by Comrade Brezhnev on the matter of Poland at the 26th CPSU Congress. We absolutely identify ourselves with all that was said about these problems in the Central Committee's report at our congress session. However, it seems to our party aktiv, to workers and most working people that the solution of the situation in Poland is not energetic enough and also somewhat indecisive.

I have been speaking here about certain problems of our work between the congresses.

OTHER CONGRESS-RELATED ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Bilak Meets SFRY's Culafic

AU131715 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Prague, 7 Apr (TANJUG)--Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who heads the LCY delegation to the 16th CPCZ Congress, today had talks with Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee.

During the talks, information was exchanged on some current problems of the activities of the LCY and CPCZ.

The talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Bertrand Speaks at Kosice

LD140705 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Apr 81 p 10

[Max Leon dispatch: "PCF Delegation Takes Part in a Solidarity Meeting"]

[Text] Kosice, 9 April—The PCF delegation invited to the 16th CPCZ Congress today visited the city and metallurgical factories of Kosice, capital of East Slovakia, where an internationalist solidarity meeting was held.

During the meeting PCF Politburo member Mireille Bertrand, who was accompanied by Central Committee member Henri Rol-Tanguy, delivered a speech.

After discussing the congress and the great battles being waged in France and throughout the world, Mireille Bertrand expressed the conviction that "the development of action by all peace-loving forces can thwart imperialism's aggressive designs and push it back still further.

"A campaign of lies has developed in France against the socialist countries and against the Soviet Union, whose imminent intervention in Poland is being announced every day." In this connection, Mireille Bertrand recalled the statements made by Georges Marchais in reply to journalists' questions last Monday. We think, she said, that there will be no intervention. It is unthinkable.

It is up to the Polish people, the PZPR and the Polish Government to solve their own problems. But the process which has been started must be speeded up. We are convinced that the PZPR, the government and the Polish people will be able to overcome the current difficulties and make progress in building socialism.

Mireille Bertrand then spoke about relations between the two parties, which "are battling in very different conditions," and she stressed:

"We consider that socialism is born and develops as a specific response to each country's specific needs. That is why we consider that the building of socialism rules out any pre-established scheme or any model.

"Moreover today we observe a great diversity in the development of countries building socialism. This diversity sometimes leads to differences of assessment and position among the parties. That is natural.

"There can also exist differences among the parties on fundamental questions. For instance, everybody knows that our two parties do not have the same view of the role and content of democracy in the development of socialist society. Recognizing the existence of these differences and discussing them openly can only contribute to better cooperation among parties in the common struggle against imperialism and for social progress, socialism, peace and disarmament."

OFFICIAL DISMISSES AP REPORT ON CONGRESS AS 'UNTRUE'

AU131328 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 81 p 8

["PY"-signed report onthe 9 April events in the press center of the 16th CPCZ Congress]

[Excerpt] While briefing foreign journalists in the afternoon, Zdenek Horeni, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and deputy editor-in-chief of RUDE PRAVO, set right a report of the American AP press agency of 7 April alleging that some contributions to the congress discussion were being suppressed.

"This is an untrue and, it seems, ill-intentioned claim," Z. Horeni said. "All contributions, after being authorized, are being submitted to the information media through CTK. The 16th congress is not concealing anything, neither from the Czechoslovak people nor from abroad. However, that cannot be said of some press organs in the capitalist countries, which are passing over in silence what L.I. Brezhnev said from the 16th congress podium about the proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe."

BRIEFS

HEALTH PERSONNEL TO KAMPUCHEA--A 24-strong Czechoslovak health personnel group left Prague on 4 April for Kampuchea for a 6-month spell in the Czechoslovak-Kampuchean Friendship Hospital in Takeo Province. It will relieve Czechoslovak physicians, nurses and technicians who have been on duty there and training Kampuchean personnel for 6 months. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Apr 81 p 2 AU]

HONECKER READS CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT TO CONGRESS

LD111400 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0840 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Report on the SED Central Committee read by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the opening session of the 10th SED Congress at the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, the 10th SED Congress is an event of great historic importance in the life of our people. It can be stated with satisfaction that our party has done great work during the past 5 years in implementing the decisions of the ninth congress. In this, it encountered the active support of the working class, the cooperative peasants, members of the inteiligentsia and all workers. Yes, it can be said that what we achieved during the period covered by the report is the work of millions of workers, the result of the firm, unshakeable trust between party and people.

The GDR, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, has proved its political stability despite furious attacks by the enemy, has increased its economic performance power and has proved itself as a cornerstone of peace in Europe. We may note with pleasure that it was possible during the second half of the seventies, too, to preserve peace in Europe. In this, the GDR alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries made an active contribution. The years since our ninth congress thus became a further period of peaceful, intensive and creative work for the well-being of the people. Whereas in the world of capitalism recently one crisis has followed another, in our country the upsurge in all fields of social life has continued. Once again, the unity of economic and social policy has proved its worth. The material and cultural living standards of the workers have increased considerably. Outstanding feats were accomplished in socialist competition in honor of the 10th congress.

The experiences of the past years have deepened the conviction among the masses that the fraternal alliance with the USSR and other states of the socialist community is the firm basis for peace, for the further development of the socialist society in the GDR. [applause]

We will continue to constantly consolidate and strengthen this alliance. The supreme law of our activity is and remains proletarian internationalism, international solidarity with all peoples struggling for their freedom. All peoples fighting for national and social liberation, independence, democracy and progress can always continue to count on the solidarity of the socialist GDR. [applause]

If we look back at the period since the ninth congress, we can rightly note that the assessment is positive. The great efforts of our people have borne good fruit. The trials of life, which have truly not always been easy, were withstood with honor by our party. In the difficult class confrontation with imperialism, our socialist GDR has always lived up to its national and international responsibility. With our domestic and foreign policy, we have created good starting positions for mastering the tasks of the eighties. We can declare with absolute correctness from the podium of our 10th congress that our party, together with the working people of the GDR, will also carry out the tasks of the eighties with honour. [applause]

Our 10th congress was prepared through the thoughts and deeds of the entire people. This is splendid evidence of how much the workers have made the flourishing of our socialist society, its secure and prosperous future, their own cause. Testifying to the strong force of the socialist competition and the fighting spirit on which it is based is the fact that the workers collectives in industry have achieved a 3.5 days' plan lead in honor of our 1981 congress. [applause]

Our cooperative peasants reaped a good harvest in 1980 and overfulfilled the plan in meat, butter, milk and eggs. This, dear comrades, cannot be esteemed highly enough. It is our wish at this 10th congress of the working class, cooperative peasants and intelligentsia, to thank from the bottom of our hearts all our country's citizens, women and men, young and old, who in the truest sense of the word gave their best for the further strengthening of the republic.

We thank too the members and candidate members of the SED, our fighting union of like-minded people, who with untiring energy, initiative and steadfastness are adding fresh victories, in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, to our combat banner in the struggle for peace and socialism. [applause]

We can note that as a result of our party's policy, the workers' well-being, their conviction of the force and strength of socialism and anti-imperialist solidarity have been further consolidated. The workers' readiness to strengthen the achievements of socialism in the GDR through their political faith and their labor feats, and their readiness to defend themselves against all hostile attacks has grown. In addition. a deep understanding for the party's policy, a high consciousness of their responsibility on the part of the members of our party, is evidence of their openmindedness in the open, candid presentation of the tasks which we still have to solve in further shaping the socialist society.

A high point in the preparations for the 10th congress was the assemblies of members, the delegates' conferences of our party which developed into forums for a comprehensive exchange of views on further implementing our party program. These were working consultations which were characterized by realistic assessments, sound knowledge and solidarity with the masses. They strengthened the fighting strength of the party, met with a broad response among the public and mobilized fresh initiatives.

Our party is therefore well equipped to take in hand the implementation of the decisions which, after thorough debate, we will have to reach at our 10th congress.

Dear comrades, our 10th congress has met at a memorable time. Thirty-five years ago, on 21 April 1946, the congress was held in Berlin which united the KPD and SPD in the SED. This was undoubtedly an event of great consequence. The symbolic hand-shake of Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohln accompanied by the stormy applause of the delegates, sealed the healing of the split in the German working class and the establishment of their union on a revolutionary basis. [applause]

It thus corresponded with the doctrines of the history of the German workers' movement and its long selfless struggle, and with the legacy of the greatest leaders of the German people, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Since then, it has been repeatedly confirmed on German soil that the working class can only fulfill its historic mission if it is led by a solid Marxist-Leninist party which has clear goals and is close to the masses. The founding of the SED introduced a fundamental change in the history of the German people. The creation and growth of our workers' and peasants' state more than 3 decades ago is inseparably linked with the work of the SED. As today's reality shows, it has always lived up to its leading role. Based on the universally applicable laws of the socialist revolution and socialist development, it unites all forces of society on the road of socialism. It is making advances in solving the tasks of the present and future.

We have entered the eighties. These will set our party new, greater tasks both from a national and an international viewpoint. We are ready to accept the challenges of this decade.

Equipped with new experiences and knowledge, we will continue to successfully develop the advanced socialist society and thus provide basic prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism.

The main task here is to raise the people's material and cultural living standards on the basis of a high rate of development in socialist production, increased efficiency, scientific and technological progress and improved labor productivity.

The securing of what has already been achieved in the material and cultural field, as well as its expansion, require an unprecedented increase in the productivity of the national economy. The creative activities of our working people, their skilled work and their initiative are equally as much in demand here as an important upsurge in science and technology, whose achievements must increasingly permeate the entire economy of our country and place it on a new basis.

In full responsibility to our people, we can state before the 10th party congress forum that, thanks to its close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other member countries of CEMA, the German Democratic Republic is in a position to continue to guarantee its stable and dynamic development as a strong constituent part of the socialist community of states. [applause]

What has determined our party's course for several 5-year plans and what has become an experience for mankind, will continue to prove itself.

The unity of economic and social policy is a powerful motor of social development. It promotes the working people's desire to produce more because it allows everyone to see that his or her industriousness for society are rewarded. Only work gives rise to social wealth. He who contributes the most to this will also derive the greatest benefit from it. This socialist principle is an incentive to creative productivity which will enable us in the next 5 years to carry out the tasks contained in the 5-year plan draft directives of the 10th party congress for the development of the GDR's national economy for the period 1981-85. If we take a look at what was achieved in the GDR over more than 3 decades, particularly during the seventies, then we have every reason to look into the future with confidence. Our people have proved their strength. Under the leadership of the SED, the working class and its allies have worked revolutionary changes of great historic consequence. It was thus proved on German soil also that socialism is the only social system that brings about the well-being, freedom and dignity of man. [applause]

Dear comrades, the 26th CPSU Congress took place a few weeks ago. We may say with full justification that the party congress of Lenin's party was an event of enormous significance for the further advance by the Soviet people toward communism, for the socialist community and for international developments in general. The internationally historic role played by the CPSU and the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and socialism was convincingly demonstrated to everyone.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress combine two basic tasks: to build the communist society and to safeguard peace. That is a truly Leninist program steadfastly directed at the well-being of mankind and the interests of progress of the peoples.

On behalf of the communists and all working people of our GDR I voiced in my greetings address our high esteem for the report of the Central Committee and expressed it to our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and praised the admirable achievements of the Soviet Union since the 25th party congress. [applause]

Through its participation, our delegation experienced directly the purposefulness and fighting spirit with which the 26th party congress is tackling the set future tasks. Thoroughly and specifically it discussed the ways in which the new tasks and the high demands of the eighties are to be resolved. In so doing it was clear that the land of the soviets possesses all the material and intellectual powers in order to implement successfully the domestic and foreign policies, to further strengthen the cause of socialism and peace and to foil imperialism's aggressive plans. [applause]

The 26th CPSU Congress continued the peace program of the 24th and 25th congresses with new, comprehensive peace initiatives and brought it up to date. They also offer the forces of peace excellent opportunities for strengthening their offensive. The peace program submitted by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev shows the world how the imperialist confrontation course can be rebuffed, the danger of a nuclear war banished and detente furthered again. The international response so far indicates that the imperialist circles cannot ignore these proposals. The implementation of this program would lead to significant progress in the struggle for the safeguarding of world peace.

Dear comrades, processes of far-reaching revolutionary change and tough conflicts over vital issues for mankind are taking place all over the globe. The struggle for socialism and peace, for the national and social liberation of the peoples, for their independence and against imperialism, has reached a new stage. More than ever the focal point of this mighty struggle is the safeguarding of peace, which in the final analysis is the deciding factor for mankind's present and future. It is becoming increasingly clear that progress and peace are inseparable. The strengthening of the Soviet Union and of the whole socialist community, and the further shift of the balance of power in the world in favor of socialism, substantially influence the basic trends of international developments. The growing unity of the revolutionary mainstreams of our time, the socialist world system, the labor movement in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement, is of great importance here.

In the seventies, in particular, it was possible on the basis of all this, in the most varied sectors of the struggle for the renewal of the world and for a peaceful life for the peoples, to achieve successes of historical scope. Imperialism, through the loss of further areas of domination and spheres of influence in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, had to suffer severe defeats. At the same time it made not a few adventurous attempts to recapture these positions and to gain new ones. It is and remains, with its aggressiveness, its unpredictability and its striving for hegemony, still based on considerable power, a danger and a threat to the peoples. This is shown by the statement recently made by a prominent source in the Western Hemisphere--and here I quote--that there are more important things than living in peace.

This cynical statement fits those people who profit from the arms race and who hope, as Hindenburg once did, that war will be as good for them as a visit to a spa. For the peoples, however, peace is the most important thing. Thus there are opposing tendencies in international developments in the struggle between those forces that support the consolidation of peace, that are for the restraining of the arms race, for the continuation of detente, for the defense of sovereign rights and for the liberties of the peoples, and those forces which undermine detente, speed up the arms race and pursue a policy of threats, boycotts, interference in the internal affairs of other states and suppression of the national and social liberation struggle of the peoples. The determining factor remains the positive basic trend which it has been possible to implement, thanks primarily to the strength of the Soviet Union and our socialist community and their indefatigable efforts. One of the most important results that bears witness to this is the fact that it was possible to break the disastrous cycle of war-peace-war. It must not be set in motion again.

It was fully in this spirit that the Central Committee has constantly worked at implementing the foreign policy tasks decided on by the ninth party congress. The main thing for us was to deepen the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries and to contribute actively to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of our community. In accordance with the coordinated foreign policy of our alliance, we took measures and initiatives which serve above all to halt the arms race and to promote arms limitation and disarmament, in short, to complement political detente with military detente.

This was in keeping with the highest priority task of the new party congress in the field of foreign policy, which is to contribute actively and constructively to the safeguarding of peace alongside the Soviet Union and our other allies in the Warsaw Pact, and to create the most favorable external conditions for socialist and communist construction in our countries.

As the results show, the fulfillment of this task was tackled with success. But naturally we do not overlook the fact that for a long time to come hard struggles and intensified efforts of all peace-loving forces will be required until a lasting peace has been stabilized. Setbacks in this struggle for peace or war have been experienced and will be experienced. These cannot and must not discourage us. For us communists there is no nobler concern than to work with all our energy and passion for peace in the interests of the peoples. [applause]

Dear comrades, our steadfast course to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems has proved to be successful. It also points to the future path. Through its implementation we are helping to achieve progress in international relations to improve the world situation and at the same time to limit the scope of those who prefer confrontation to detente and cooperation. The policy of peaceful coexistence is the only feasible way along which the danger of a new world war can be banished and peace lastingly safeguarded. To this policy there is no acceptable alternative. So that the peoples can be spared the consequences of a nuclear inferno, the good sense of this policy, which realistically thinking statesmen and politicians of the Western world also cannot ignore, must prevail as the spur to practical action.

Comrades, over the past years our party has attentively followed the processes taking place in the capitalist part of the world. These processes turned out differently than many bourgeois ideologists had imagined at the start of the seventies. We know that they euphorically welcomed the seventies. They hoped that imperialism would strengthen its position in the world and be able to achieve internal stability. However, that has not happened. Rather, imperialism has stumbled from crisis to crisis and today even leading circles in the United States and other capitalist states say that the deepest crisis in 50 years, namely since the 1930's, has occurred. At our ninth party congress we already subjected the special interlocking of general and cyclical crises to a thorough analysis. This process has most profoundly shattered the capitalist system, introducing a new chapter of general capitalist crisis. This is evidenced by dwindling production growth rates and rising inflation, continuous high unemployment which keeps rising, and stagnating or falling real wages. Threatening processes of crisis have in many areas taken on the character of structural international crises. Balance of trade and payment deficits abound and state indebtedness increases. Rivalry between imperialist powers at the center increases, together with constant fights for foreign markets, energy and raw material sources, monetary conditions, capital export and modern technologies. The relations between imperialist powers concerning trade and payments systems are deteriorating. This naturally affects relations between the capitalist states, between capitalist and socialist states, and between capitalist states and Third World countries. These characteristics of the new chapter of capitalist economy and social development in the eighties, which flow from economic development, therefore require detailed analysis. Politically this new chapter is reflected in deep shocks of the social system, both in the main countries of capitalism as well as at capitalism's periphery.

An expression of political weakness are the numerous erosions of bourgeois democracy and development of the right wing as well as the nearly 80 government resignations in the past decade. Nearly all NATO states were affected by this. The analysis of imperialism's situation leads to the socio-economic roots and driving forces of the course of confrontation pursued by powerful circles of monopoly capitalism. This course aims to stop and reverse the trend toward weakened internal and external imperialist positions which goes hand in hand with the deteriorating general crisis.

It is becoming increasingly plain that imperialism, with its crises, aggression, policy guided by the profit motive, is threatening peace and mankind's progress. This is happening at the same time in which world socialism, centered in the USSR, and the national liberation movement are gaining in strength. However, this does not permit us to overlook the dangers emanating from the imperialist world and to assign the crimes of imperialism to oblivion.

Since the beginning of this century, 64 years have been filled with global and regional wars, acts of aggression and intervention, in which imperialism has been involved, and which have cost the lives of over 80 million people. The United States alone either directly or indirectly, applied force in over 220 cases or threatened with military interference. The urge for profit and not the love of mankind is the vital element of imperialist thought and action. Basically, the urge for profits is the root of imperialism's aggressive behavior internally and externally. It is no accident that its striving for military superiority allies it closely to the economic interests of the multinational corporations and to business deals with destructive arms, because they yield two to three times the profit which can be realized on the average by the whole of industry. Since 1960 NATO's arms expenditure has more than trebled. Military expenditure, during the past 10 years alone, amounted to over $1.5 trillion. In the United States, they are to reach from 1980-86 the gigantic sum of $1.3-$1.5 trillion.

The arms drive interests and the concomitant aggression by imperialism no doubt represent a huge danger to mankind's future. One of the most important tasks today is to fully exploit the great opportunities offered by science and technology, in order to help contribute toward meeting better the demand for the necessaries of life and to reduce the pressing social and material problems in many countries. However, imperialism promotes science and technology only in the opposite direction: for arms, the realization of its claims to spheres of interest and for conflict with socialism.

Comrades, only about 5 years have passed since the deepest cyclical crisis in the capitalist world economy during the postward development which has run to waste large production capacities and manpower. Once again capitalism is back in yet another crisis. Already in 1980, industrial production in the 24 developed capitalist countries affiliated with the OECD dropped on the whole, and 1981 production will fall still further according to their own forecasts. To this is tied most closely the inhumane unemployment. At the end of 1980, 24 million workers were without work according to official statistics. Unemployment, at the start of the new crisis, is higher than during the worst period of the last crisis. The EEC unemployment rate has reached 7.4 percent. At the beginning of this year, the EEC alone had 8.5 million unemployed, including 1.3 million in the FRG, over 2.4 million in Great Britain, 1.6 million in France and over 1.8 million in Italy. In the United States over 7.8 million people are unemployed. This scourge of unemployment is hitting the young especially hard. Their share in the total number of those thrown into the street is between 25 and 60 percent. In the capitalist countries mentioned above the number of jobs available during the next 18 months is not to be increased but to be reduced by a further 1 million. What terrible job insecurity. The rationalization measures are linked with an enormous intensified exploitation and erosion of social rights. In this way a general attack is being launched on the social situation of the workers. In view of the high rate of inflation the nominal wage increases, fought for in hard battles, are scarcely sufficient to make up the rising living costs. Real wages in 1980 have fallen in most imperialist countries to below the level of the previous year. However, the monopolies' profits are going up. In 1979 the 500 biggest U.S. firms increased their profits by 23 percent to the gigantic sum of $110 billion.

One urgent task of our time is to overcome the underdevelopment of large parts of the world population caused by colonialism. But now as before exploitation of the developing countries constitutes the main source from which the 11,000 international monopoly companies with their 82,000 branches and subsidiaries derive their profits. They have turned into a definite structural element of the capitalist world economy permeating all sectors of the imperialist system. Being powerful monopoly giants they have formed a network of international exploitation which covers the working class of the capitalist countries, the peoples of the developing countries, even whole nations.

Just like a dam, imperialism opposes the democratic rights of the people, human rights and intellectual freedom. The armies of the unemployed in the states of capitalism, and hundreds of millions of unemployed in the developing countries which depend on the capitalist economic system, testify to the fact that the right to work can never be realized in a society dominated by monopolies. The basic rights to political codetermination of social concerns and the right to self-determination by the peoples overall are disregarded and suppressed. All basic democratic rights are restricted and disregarded. Snooping, intimidation, repression and job denial have taken on gigantic proportions. Open racial discrimination in many capitalist countries, direct and indirect support for the apartheid regime in South Africa by all NATO states must surely represent one of the biggest violations of human dignity. The enormously widened gap between poor and rich, the huge differences in life expectancy and individual prospects in life, criminality and brutalization in society, the catastrophic extent of drug addiction, the mental crippling and moral disruption, all of this characterizes a world without prospects, a world of brute force and the rottenness of capitalist existence. Comrades, intellectual freedom is replaced by anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and nationalism, which to an extent unknown before now, is today reviving the cold war in the ideological sector.

The new dimensions of the preparations for ideological war are aimed not only at the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. They are not only intended to supply the counterarmers with reasons to justify their arms build-up but also serve to justify all the diseases and crimes--everything inhuman--which present-day imperialism produces internally and externally.

All this increases our responsibility in the building of a new world. In the period covered by the report, it has been confirmed again and again that it is our world of socialism, freedom, progress and human dignity and its growth in strength, power and authority, which provides the decisive influence on the fundamental changes in human life--these changes which determine more and more the nature of our epoch. It has been proved in our world, in the world of socialism, that the peoples are able to shape their existence for their own well-being without capitalism quite in harmony with the objective laws of historical development. Based on the socialist state power and under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist parties we are working successfully toward solving their vital questions to which capitalism can provide no answer. The great community of the socialist countries has made it strikingly clear that social security prevails in socialism and only in socialism. [applause]

The path to the highest level of education is open to all. The right to leisure and good health care is definitely guaranteed. Fear for one's existence and fear about the future no longer have any social basis. In real socialism the people determine their fate themselves. The citizen takes an increasingly effective part in management and planning of social affairs. Above all, the youth have at their disposal all the opportunities of actively helping to shape the present and they have definite prospects. The socialist society, in which our GDR has a firm place, has during the past decade achieved new progress of historical importance. In developing the material-technical basis of socialism and communism, the socialist community of states has achieved the most important results to date.

Economic development has achieved the most important results to date. Economic development by CEMA was also characterized during these years by a higher growth rate of national income, of labor productivity and of industrial production than in the world of capitalism. In 1979, industry in the CEMA countries produced in one month as much as in all of 1950. From 1951 to 1979 the growth rate of industrial production of the CEMA states was three times greater than that of the capitalist industrial countries. In 1979, the CEMA member states had approximately a 33 percent share of world machinery production, 26 percent of hard coal, 29 percent of steel, 19 percent of oil and 30 percent of natural gas. In energy production the share was 21 percent and in mineral fertilizers it was 31 percent. The 70's were marked by the further development and implementation of a strategy to shape developed socialist society and by the transition to communism. This was reflected in the decisions of the brother parties in such important documents as the new constitution of the USSR and the party program decided by our 9th party congress. In all spheres of society considerable qualitative reshaping was accordingly carried out or begun. With all this, goals are being realized whose dimensions will far exceed those to date. We can state with deep satisfaction that cooperation by the GDR with the fraternal countries in the period covered by the report progressed rapidly in all spheres of life and is proceeding enriched by valuable experience. The indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, our republic's firm anchor in the community of socialist states, I confirm to you at this our 10th party congress, is and remains for our people forever the stable foundation for security and success in shaping a developed socialist society. [applause]

As in the past so will we in the future contribute to the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of our community of states. This is the guarantee for its successful advance and also for the good development of every single one of its member countries. Arising from this is also its growing influence on the world events and the effectiveness of the joint activities in the international arena, above all, by securing peace. It is exactly in this respect that the GDR has been able to make good use of the greater opportunities which have arisen as a result of its world-wide, international legal recognition. Only the FRG believes that it can seriously harm the great achievements of our people by internationally illegal practices. This, dear comrades, does not however, as everyone can see, go against the GDR, but is only evidence of the FRG's broken relationship with international law. At the present time when the supreme dictate of any policy consists of safeguarding peace the people see it as mankind's good fortune that for the first time in history there is a socialist state on German soil--GDR. [applause]

In the preceeding years we have systematically further deepened our fraternal relations in all areas, in particular with the Soviet Union. This took place on the basis of the 7 October 1975 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which has borne real fruit.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR have indeed become allies, comrades in arms and friends. In this, the CPSU and the SED have made an enormous political achievement. This fraternal alliance is a great revolutionary advance and it is indestructible for the whole of time. [applause]

Our relations with the other socialist states have also developed significantly. Proof of this are the multifaceted and intensive relations with the fraternal parties, governments and social forces of our countries and the political, ideological, economic and cultural cooperation. Numerous agreements have been concluded through which our collaboration with the People's Republic of Poland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic has developed.

As a result of the visits by state and party delegations under my leadership to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba, socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, we now have treaties of friendship and cooperation with these fraternal countries. They are proving themselves as a long-term basis for the development of our fraternal relations. [applause]

Our friendly and comradely cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is also developing successfully. The visit of our party and state delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened a new stage of fraternal cooperation. The inspiring forces behind this are the Marxist-Leninist parties. Their battle community has been further consolidated. At the same time, the exchange of experiences and their collective general application was promoted. Significant impulses for the solution of the often complicated questions involved in socialist development and cooperation are drawn from meetings of the Political Consultative Committee, meetings of leading representatives of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact, CEMA meetings and the annual meetings of the general secretaries and first secretaries of the central committees, organized by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea.

Our party expressly endorses the proposal made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress which asks that the leading politicians of the fraternal countries meet in the near future in order to discuss collectively the economic policy problems that have arisen. In our view all fraternal countries would benefit from the general application of the best experiences in socialist-communist development, the assimilation of the structure of economic mechanisms. Our socialist community is proving itself to be a totally new type of alliance which rests on identical socioeconomic and political foundations, on the unity of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, on the identity of communist objectives and interests and on the international solidarity of the workers. We have overcome the test of the class struggle and of the struggle with imperialism and have successfully solved many problems in this vital task.

We know from our own experience what true friendship has shown, above all in complicated situations. This also applies to our fraternal relations with the People's Republic of Poland. [applause] As we all know the serious difficulties with which the PZPR has to fight, are continuing. Right from the beginning our party affirmed its fraternal solidarity with the Polish communists, with all patriots of Poland who work for the defense and strengthening of socialism in their country. We have acted according to this sentiment and shall continue to do so. All the more so as the Polish comrades during the meeting of leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states in December 1980 in Moscow have stated in the face of all machinations by counterrevolutionary forces that the People's Republic of Poland was, is and remains socialist. [applause]

The struggle for solving the most burning problems of mankind's life for peace, progress and independence of the peoples and against imperialism, could be of considerable weight if a country as big as the People's Republic of China were to make a positive contribution. Unfortunately, dear comrades, it must be stated that the contrary is still the case. China's foreign policy cooperation with the United States benefits the confrontation policies of the most reactionary circles of world imperialism. This applies particularly to Beijing's anti-Sovietism as well as its hostile attitude to the countries of the socialist community. The overcoming of the Maoist inheritance, which the present leaders of China themselves describe as calamitous, is turning out to be a complicated process, full of contradictions. It remains to be seen, therefore, in what the changes which have now started will result. Regarding the GDR, it is ready, as it was before, to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China in accordance with the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference.

We are convinced that a policy of peace and normal relations would also be in the interests of the Chinese peoples themselves.

Dear comrades, socialism and peace are one and the same thing. No one here stands to gain from arming. No one is interested in acquiring foreign territories or sources of raw materials or in violating the sovereign rights of other people. Socialist construction proceeds from the industrious and creative work of the people and if it is to bear fruit then it must have peace. In the past 5 years our party's Central Committee has done a great deal to make a constructive contribution to the solution of this vitally important question, to security and to cooperation. This is in keeping with the basic interests of our people and also with the international responsibility of the GDR which stands on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

For some time now, the international situation has worsened considerably due to the machinations of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, in particular of the United States, through NATO's arms drive policy. The change from the policy of relaxation of tension to the course of confrontation, undertaken by the powerful circles of monopoly capitalism, is accompanied by unconcealed preparations for war.

Those in NATO to whom peaceful coexistence has been for a long time a thorn in their side are clearly pursuing the intention of creating for themselves a military-strategic superiority over the states of the socialist community. Yet they know full well that it is precisely the existing military-strategic balance which is of fundamental significance for preservation of peace, for relations between the states of the two social and alliance systems and for international cooperation. But not only do they act against their better judgment. In various regions of the world, for instance in the Near and Middle East, they are at the same time fomenting hotbeds of tension and conflict. It is known that the United States has already declared half of the world as its sphere of influence. Of course all these facts cause concern.

Comrades, in this situation in which everybody feels that it is not only the future of Europe but of all mankind which is at stake, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev again submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress an extensive action program for peace. His proposals for the restriction of arms and for disarmament, for measures which create trust, for checking and eliminating hotbeds of conflict are of great significance for world politics. Through these proposals the process of relaxation of tension, which the champions of the imperialist policy of confrontation have brought to a standstill, receives a powerful impetus and from this platform of our 10th party congress I would like to declare that we support fully and entirely the peace proposals of the Soviet Union in the interest of all peoples of the world. [applause] Each of these proposals by itself and all of them together are proof of a constructive approach, consistently aimed at peace, an approach to the most pressing issues of international politics. The aim is not only temporary but a thorough and long-term recovery of the world situation in order that a lasting peace may be stabilized. He who sees matters as they are, he who acts with reason and a statesmanlike sense of responsibility, he who has the good of peoples at heart, cannot but see the convincing power of the Soviet initiative.

Comrades, the GDR continues to pursue consistently a clear peace concept. This concept combines constructive steps for the securing of peace with that which is necessary for the military defense of our socialist homeland. If the longest period of peace so far in our century in Europe is to last, then it must be possible to achieve a change toward disarmament in the eighties. It must be possible to restrain NATO's confrontation politicians and to frustrate their aims. Peoples should not go about their day-to-day business in fear of war but in secure peace, which should ultimately become their normal form of life. Our policy is orientated toward this goal.

Within the context of peaceful coexistence, the GDR has developed further its relations with capitalist states. Since the Helsinki conference, over 190 agreements and accords have been concluded with these states, which embrace nearly all spheres of relations. These steps serve more than bilateral interests. They serve the improvement of the European climate. We shall continue to implement the Final Act of Helsinki as a whole, as the program aimed at consolidating the relation of tension in all its main aspects.

To this end we have submitted proposals to a number of member states of the Helsinki conference for the development of relations in various important areas. It is to be hoped that they will meet with a positive response. We support all endeavors which may contribute toward promoting relations with those NATO states which are prepared to develop their relations with the Warsaw Pact states on the basis of equality and equal security.

It goes without saying that we do not intend to develop relations with these states at the expense of third parties. This applies also to our relations with the FRG. In this we do not--to avoid all misunderstanding--entertain the idea of loosening the FRG's relations with its allies, especially the United States. We would also not dream of the possibility that good relations with the FRG, one of the most powerful NATO states, can be maintained when relations between the United States and USSR are deteriorating due to an incalculable U.S. policy aiming at confrontation. Rather, we assume that the development of normal relations between the GDR and the FRG, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, is of no small importance not only for the two German states but, beyond that, also for the overall situation in Europe.

In the policy between the two German states, the important thing is not to utter phrases about one Germany. Nor should attempts be made to avoid in political discussion the fact that there exist two German states which have already long since attested themselves or the fact that they are subject to international law. It is not only in the GDR's national interest but also in the national interest of the FRG to draw the necessary conclusions from this in practical politics and, as far as the FRG is concerned, to dissociate itself from the assumption of trying to speak for all Germans.

It is important, as far as policy toward the FRG is concerned, above all to serve peace and secure it on a lasting basis. Only that which helps peace is advantageous to the peoples in the two German states, to all peoples of our continent.

In order to spell out clearly once and for all the GDR's position on this vital question of today, in my speech to the party activists of Gera I commented passionately on our domestic and foreign policies. It has been repeatedly stated by leading politicians of the FRG, by Federal Chancellor Schmidt, for example, that they too do not want a new war to emanate from German territory.

We have noted this with the appropriate seriousness and are prepared to take it into consideration in our policy. But, as things are in life, it is above all action which is decisive for peace. In this, the FRG continues to present a very contradictory picture. We have always been ready to help constructively toward the development of normal, good-neighborly relations between the GDR and FRG. This will continue to be so the case. But the relations between the two German states cannot be isolated from the international situation. Anyone who forces ahead the NATO arms drive and who affects the military-strategic balance in Europe with new nuclear missiles creates facts which work against the further normalization of relations between the two German states and which endanger what has been achieved. The insistence on the revanchist doctrine of the continued existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders is, as is shown by the discussion started in the FRG, untenable and dangerous, a verdict shared by numerous circles over there, too.

As a result of World War II and of the postwar developments--and I would like to emphasize this--two sovereign German states independent of each other have arisen, the socialist German Democratic Republic and the capitalist Federal Republic of Germany. They belong to different alliances, to the Warsaw Pact and to NATO. Reason and good will dictate that these facts be taken into consideration in politics. The people of the GDR, in harmony with the historical process of the worldwide transition of mankind from capitalism to socialism, have taken the irrevocable decision for socialism. [applause]

Under the leadership of the working class, it has been set up as the socialist German nation and nobody is in a position to change that. Hence the objective is to proceed in the development of relations between the GDR and FRG without any reservations concerning the existence of two sovereign states independent of each other and with different social orders. There can simply be relations of peaceful coexistence between them.

The basis for this lies in the principles of international law enshrined in the European set of treaties, in the UN Charter and also in the Helsinki Final Act. The party and Government of the GDR recognize unreservedly the contractual bases for cooperation between the GDR and FRG as well as for the agreed objectives and principles, especially the sovereignty of all states and respect for independence, autonomy and territorial integrity, noninterference, the right to self-determination, the safeguarding of human rights and nondiscrimination. In respecting fully all this there is no reason why new positive results in the development of relations between the GDR and FRG should not be brought about.

Comrades, no one can overlook the greatly increasing activities of the liberated states of Africa, Asia and Latin America in international relations, in the struggle for peace, security and disarmament against the remains of colonialism and neocolonialism and racism. These states are making energetic use of the sovereignty and independence they have won. Their say in deciding the great issues of our time is increasingly gaining in importance. Our party, our socialist state, has welcomed this progressive development from the bottom of its heart and always supported it. Since the ninth congress we have continued to develop our relations with the liberated states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. We are linked by firm solidarity against colonialism, racism and apartheid, against imperialist dominance and interference.

The growing international role of the young states of Africa, Asia and Latin America which emerged from the national liberation movements, goes hand in hand with deep-seated changes in their domestic policies which are aimed at breaking with the colonial past in the fields of politics, economics, culture and ideology. The socialist alternative as a course of development is increasingly gaining in attractiveness and influence. The socialist content of the national liberation movements is increasing. Evidence of this are the people's revolutions in the People's Republic of Mozambique, People's Republic of Angola, socialist Ethiopia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the advanced changes in Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Vanuatu. We appreciate the fact that the revolutionary forces of these countries are turning to scientific socialism and are pursuing their course under the leadership of vanguard parties. From the podium of our congress, we greet all fighters of national and social liberation in Africa, Asia and Latin America and assure them that they can fully rely at all times on our party, on the GDR people, in their difficult struggle for national sovereignty and the happiness of their peoples. [applause]

The GDR holds the movement of nonaligned states in esteem. Its anti-imperialist goals play an important role in the struggle for peace, for a just system of international political and economic relations on an equal footing.

As far as the Middle East is concerned, the GDR is unchanged in holding the view that peace and security in this region require Israel's complete withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the guarantee of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to form an independent Palestinian state. [applause] The key to a stable settlement of the Middle East conflict is and remains the Palestinian question. We therefore call on those who have so far denied the PLO and the rights of th Palestinian people all recognition to come to terms with reality once and for all. We support unreservedly the new constructive proposal by the Soviet Union to convene an international conference to settle the Middle East problem. [applause]

Dear comrades, in the coming years our policy has set itself the following priority foreign policy goals:

The purposeful development of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community on the basis of the concluded friendship treaties; the course will be set for the all-round strengthening and increase in the international attraction of socialism by constantly perfecting the development and utilization of its advantages;

Unswerving, persevering work to secure peace, to stop the arms race with the aim of defending and expanding political detente, to stabilize it and make it irreversible, above all by measures of military detente and disarmament;

Active anti-imperialist solidarity with all those peoples struggling for their national and social liberation, development of diverse cooperation with the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America, support for the struggle for a new international economic order on the basis of equality;

Consistent efforts to develop relations of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist countries, intensification of contacts and agreements with the aim of deepening cooperation in the interests of peace and mutual advantage and to thwart the confrontation policy of aggressive circles. [Congress breaks for 30 minutes]

Dear comrades, the far-reaching historical process of political, economic, social and intellectual changes, which our party describes in its program as the creation of the developed socialist society, is in full flow in our country. It has reached into all social areas and, since the ninth party congress has brought about significant results for our people, it is more and more clearly taking the form that our party delineated at the ninth party congress, for this stretch of the road to socialism and communism.

The productive forces have been dynamically developed further, as have been socialist production relations. The material and cultural living standard of the people has risen continually in all spheres. The determining factor for our whole social development is the fact that we have succeeded in dynamically increasing the economic productive force of the GDR. As is well known, imperialist crises and price explosions in the world market have had a negative influence on our economy, the full cost of which, to our republic, could not be established exactly at the time of the ninth party congress. But even when the burdens proved to be large, our party continued, true to its principles, to steer the course of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy, and thus proved itself in practice.

The GDR reacted to unfavorable foreign economic conditions successfully with a further growth in output and a rise in productivity. In this way the bases of social security and social progress could be reliably guaranteed and developed.

In view of the crises and reverses in almost all capitalist countries, the people of the GDR have valued such stability and continuity all the more and have replied with great industriousness. The close relationship of trust between party and people, which we regard as our greatest possession, has been further consolidated.

The 1980's await us with their demands and new development questions.

We also still have unsatisfactory things in our country. Our party knows this well. However, we are entering this decade with results that are proof of our strength. The trust of the people strengthens us in our determination and confidence. We enter this decade with the energy of a great mass movement deeply imbued with the outlook of the socialist revolution in our republic, with creativity and with the great will to work.

Today, we are rendering an account of the work done in the last 5 years. During the last 5-year plan a national income of M812.5 billion was produced. Compared to the years 1971-75 this is an increase of M172.1 billion. The growth amounts to 25.4 percent.

Continuity and dynamism characterize the path of our economy in the 1970's. In that decade the people of the GDR produced M1.4 trillion in national income, approximately as much as in the 20 previous years. The production of industrial goods in our economy amounted in 1976-80 to M1.6 trillion, 32.2 percent more than in the previous 5-year period. In the decade since 1971 the figure of M2.6 trillion was again more than in the 20 previous years.

Building production in the economy between 1976 and 1980 amounted to M153.9 billion, a 27 percent increase in performance in comparison with the previous 5-year period.

If one reduces agricultural results in plant and animal production to a common denominator and calculates them according to grain units, then in the last 5 years 239 million tons of food stuff and raw material were produced. In total, growth reached 20.1 percent in the 1970's. In the first 10 years after socialist reconstruction it amounted to 10.8 percent.

A total of M650 billion was allocated in the years 1976-80 for individual and social consumption, 24.9 percent more than in the previous 5-year period. If we view the whole of the 1970's, approximately the same expenditure was made in this sphere as during the preceding 20 years.

The net cash income of the population rose from M101 billion in 1975 to M121.3 billion in 1980. Retail trade turnover rose in the same period from M81.9 billion to M100 billion.

These figures alone show the far-reaching effect of the unity of economic and social policy on the life of the people. In the 5-year plan just concluded, the large sum of M185.3 billion was put into capital investment. That, too, is more than before. What is important, however, is that we have succeeded more and more in making the intensification of social production the main path of economic growth. Only on this main path were the economic successes of the 1970's possible.

Thus, in the course of a single decade, labor productivity in the economy rose by 53.6 percent. In industry this development was even quicker. There, productivity per worker and employee was 68 percent higher in 1980 than in 1970 and 81 percent higher in terms of hours worked. Today, 90 percent of the growth of our national income comes from labor productivity.

Science and technology have proven themselves to be the main factor in rising productivity and efficiency. The potential of our republic in this area is significant and has been further developed according to plan. In the past 5 years we have put M32.3 billion into science and technology. The industry employs 1.4 million people who have completed college or technical school. That is twice as many as in 1970.

The material and technical base of our economy has been further improved, strengthened and modernized, a process that is inseparably linked with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. To this end we invested a total of M250 billion between 1976 and 1980, M57 billion more than in the previous 5 years. The quantity of fixed assets in the economy rose from around M577 billion in 1975 to M717 billion in 1980.

Comrades, the current performance strength of our economy rests decisively on the strong dynamism of publicly owned industry. Its contribution to the production of the national income rose further as a result of an above-average tempo of growth and reached 61.9 percent in 1980. Industry achieved around three-quarters of the growth of the produced national income in 1976-80. In this period it yielded a production volume of M1.5 trillion.

The solutions introduced at the beginning of the 1970's to a series of basic economic development problems were continued in the following period. This applies in particular to the strengthening of the energy and raw material base, the faster development of the production of our own consumer goods, the continual supply to the economy of raw materials, as well as the top-priority growth of the supply industry. With all that remains for us to do, the results of these efforts are still considerable.

Our concentration on scientific and technical progress as illustrated in particular by the field of electronics. On the basis of the decisions of the Central Committee, the production capacities in microelectronics and robot technology were, as is well known, increasingly quickly created and developed.

The GDR today belongs to the few countries in the world which, in these important areas, have at their disposal the potential to develop and produce microelectronic components and selected feed stocks and to manufacture high-value technological equipment for them.

The Central Committee can report to the party congress that significant progress has been achieved in the economic use of materials. The specific use of economically important energy sources, raw materials and materials fell in the years 1976-80 by a yearly average of around 3.9 percent. The tempo increased from year to year. In 1980 a fall of 5.9 percent was achieved. The 5-year plan envisaged a yearly rate of 3 percent.

In management and in socialist competition, the qualitative growth factors moved even more into the foreground in the period covered by this report. This process developed more quickly than we have originally planned. The increase in economic performance was thus accelerated beginning around the middle of 1979. If until then the yearly average growth of produced national income in the last 5-year plan was around 3.7 percent, it is now nearing the 5 percent mark. The development tempo of industry is even greater.

We ascertain with satisfaction that socialist agriculture has been further developed and consolidated politically, economically and socially. It must once again prove itself to be a stable factor in our social development. Its performance was further improved together with the development of socialist democracy in the agricultural producer cooperative and other agricultural establishments.

In order to strengthen the production basis of agriculture during the past 5-year plan, M25.4 billion were invested. Life confirms again and again that socialist production relations in the countryside are part of a socialist order. Considerable differences between town and country were further reduced on the basis of these relations. From 1976 to 1980 agriculture achieved the highest production results so far in a 5-year plan. Taking crop cultivation and animal husbandry together, from 1976 to 1980, calculated in grain units, 8.7 million tons more were produced than in 1971-75. The production of cattle for slaughter and eggs rose by more than 12 percent, the production of milk by 6 percent and of wool by 30 percent. Socialist production relations in agriculture have further deepened since the ninth party congress. Cooperation and specialization of production have successfully been continued along the path of division of labor. Added to this are favorable conditions for the further development of the productive forces. Modern agricultural producer cooperatives and publicly-owned animal husbandry and crop cultivation farms have been formed. Here we take into account that the agricultural producer cooperatives manual 87.6 percent and the publicly-owned farms 6.9 percent of the arable land. In connection with the increase in yield, we pay particular attention not only to them but also to the individual private holdings. The promotion of individual private holdings, like the association of small holders and breeders is, as experience shows, suitable for making an additional important contribution to supplies.

This concerns the raising of pigs, cattle and chickens and other types of animals as well as the improvement of market supplies of fruit, vegetables, honey and other products. What is really remarkable is that this association was able to raise its membership from 800,000 in 1970 to 1 million in 1980.

Comrades, in connection with the changing international conditions, external economic relations have increasingly become a fundamental issue in the overall national economic growth.

In 1980, the GDR's foreign trade turnover rose to 161 percent of the 1975 figure. In 1980 some 70 percent of the GDR's foreign trade was with the socialist countries. The volume of foreign trade with the countries of the nonsocialist economic region rose by 82 percent between 1976 and 1980.

The higher economic achievements also make it necessary to fulfill social policy, point by point. Everything laid down by the ninth party congress for improving the working and living conditions of the working people and that which the Central Committee, the National Executive Committee of the FDGB and the GDR Council of Ministers put into concrete form after joint decisions has been fulfilled.

Let us take the centerpiece of our social policy program, housing construction. From 1976 to 1980, 813,000 homes were built, which is 63,000 more than planned. Over the past decade, 1.4 million homes were built or modernized. In the last 10 years living conditions for some 4.25 million people were thus improved. Net money incomes of the population are rising constantly, amounting in the past 5-year plan to M569.2 billion. This development is taking place in accordance with the principle of socialist work performance. Thus, in accordance with the so-called joint effect, M6.7 billion were spent on a performance-oriented wages policy and for higher minimum wages.

In the 1970's a total of M17 billion was spent on increasing pensions and on social welfare. Important measures, particularly in recent years, for shortening the actual worktime and lengthening holidays of the working people have been implemented. In 1979, annual holidays for 8.7 million working people were increased by 3 days. High priority was given to the Central Committee's work for the constant improvement of supplies for the population, whereby the ensuring of stable supplies of basic goods and the systematic increasing of supplies of industrial consumer goods were the focal point.

Retail trade turnover from 1976 to 1980 amounted to M463.3 billion. Progress in supplies of high-value industrial goods is clearly shown by the equipping of households with durable consumer goods. In 1970, 56 households in every 100 in the GDR had a refrigerator; in 1980 the figure was 99. The number of television sets per 100 households rose during this period from 69 to 90. The number of washing machines rose from 54 per 100 households in 1970 to 82 in 1980. In 1970, 16 of every 100 households had an automobile, while in 1980 it was 37.

Through an intensification and rationalization of the trading network the efficiency of trade has been raised. The supermarkets have developed into the dominating institution in the supply of daily consumer goods in residential areas and their numbers have risen by 300 over the past 5 years. The pedestrian precincts in the town centers have also proved to be popular shopping and social centers. Through the reconstruction and renovation of 8,300 restaurants and the building of 200 quick service restaurants better conditions for a high standard of restaurant catering have been created.

It is particularly important for the social security of the citizens of the socialist GDR that our party, under the changing conditions of the foreign markets, is continuing the policy of stable retail prices for basic goods. The stable prices for these goods, which account for over four-fifths of the total commodities available, are supported by subsidies. The Western mass media, which does not care for our economic and social policy, takes issue with these subsidies. They act as though only the free play of supply and demand leads to correct prices and a healthy economy. This is, of course, a fairy tale. They keep silent about subsidies in the capitalist system. In the EC countries huge sums flow annually into research funds for arms, to support hard coal mining, ship building, aircraft construction and putting various firms on a sound footing. In capitalism, subsidies guarantee the profits of the multinationals.

On the other hand, we support stable prices for goods, rents and fares, which benefit people. That is the difference. [applause]

Increasing importance is placed on public funds for the improvement of material, intellectual and cultural life. From 1976 to 1980 the enormous sum of M234.2 billion was spent on these worthy causes.

Whereas total expenditure from public funds was M37.1 billion in 1975, in 1980 the sum had risen to M52.7 billion, that is to say M15.6 billion more. If one takes into account the free services provided by the state and enterprises then the average per capita real income of the population has increased from M7,680 in 1975 to M9,500 in 1980.

Dear comrades, vivid proof of the friendly attitude in our country toward children and the success of our family policy which promotes this good climate, can be seen in the constantly rising birth rate. Over 245,000 children were born in 1980--63,000 more than 5 years ago. In this connection, a large number of social policy measures deserve mention. For example, over 450,000 full-time working mothers with 2 children have had their work-time reduced--without any loss in pay--to 40 hours. The leave regulations introduced in 1979 brought further advantages for working mothers. Some 1 million mothers have qualified for the further increased pregnancy and postnatal leave which now amounts to 26 weeks on full pay. Some 370,000 mothers, who have given birth to their second or further child, have so far taken advantage of the baby year.

Over 120,000 senior citizens are spending the autumn of their lives in the security of homes for the elderly and in nursing homes. After the ninth party congress, others moved into various forms of accommodation suitable for elderly people and corresponding to their needs and in which they have a feeling of well-being. All in all, the road that has been travelled has impressively proved that industrious work pays and benefits the whole people and each individual. This is how it will be in future, too.

Dear comrades, our economy, the great work of our people and the great increase in its economic performance stands at the center of the SED's social policy.

It is here that decisions are made about further progress in the evolution of the advanced socialist society. At the same time progress in other social fields has a growing impact on the pace of growth in production. Demands made on our economy are increasing daily. But we can cope with that because our strength too has grown as has our ability to keep pace with the tempestuous development of productive forces in our times. The Central Committee therefore asks the 10th SED Congress to continue the implementation of the main tasks into the eighties. [applause]

We adhere firmly to our tested course to increase the material and cultural level of the people on the basis of a high level of development in socialist production, an increase in efficiency, scientific-technical progress and the growth in labor productivity. The implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress are already assisting in many aspects the preparation for the greater demands of the eighties. Far-reaching work has begun in order to solve such fundamental performance issues as the development of micro-electronics and robot technology. Important enrichment processes in the processing of lignite, in the metallurgy and chemical industries and the glass and ceramics industry have advanced.

A start has been made to significantly increase efficiency in the building industry. Results achieved so far can be described as representing a framework which shows what has still to be done. What is before us is the entire future development of the key points of the national economy.

Our economic strategy for the eighties embraces 10 key points.

First, it is necessary to make fresh steps to combine the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. The possibilities of the scientific-technical revolution have principally become the main reserve in the growth of performance and the efficiency of our national economy. What has to be done is to make full use of it and to achieve a maximum increase in economic strength on the basis of the latest scientific knowledge. The new tasks demand that science and production be linked even more closely than before and form the production program accordingly.

The following lines of development of our country are in the forefront: new basic technologies for highly integrated micro-electronic circuits and opto-electronic components for the application of fiber-optics and laser technology; flexible automation processes using third-generation robots; fully-integrated networks and radiocontrol engineering [steuerfunktechnik]; highly-productive chemical processes to use oil, natural gas and lignite to industrially produce microbiological substances and to use biotechnology to develop new, highly-refined chemical products such as special plastics with highly pure chemicals; new energy-saving processes to extract the maximum amount of material from raw materials; processes to recover base metals and chemicals from secondary raw materials; setting up integrated material cycles; the development of nuclear technology, production and storage of hydrogen and biomass as energy sources; new and more effective energy conversion processes and the development of new primary and secondary electric power sources.

Second, our economic strategy for the eighties is aimed at considerably increasing labor productivity. What is at stake is to reach on a broad scale a considerably higher level. In crucial sectors we shall multiply productivity through rationalization, the saving of manpower must make it possible to employ working people for other activities. It is in the increase of labor productivity that the speedy progress of science and its technological application must be demonstrated. Every combine, every enterprise faces the need to fully utilize the initiatives put forward by workers, engineers and researchers. To promote work rhythm and to strengthen work discipline are the top priorities of economic management, of political education and of economic stimulation in line with the performance principle.

Third, our economic strategy for the eighties is aimed at making even better use of raw materials and fuels in the national economy. The strategy also demands that capital assets be used more effectively. From every kilogram of raw material, through skilled work, as many high-quality products should be produced as possible.

Thus we shall add a higher value to the production of our economy. This need refers to every single raw material which we use as well as every stage and every step of production. The high value of production represents a great national economy program. Conditions for it were created in our country in past years. Now there is no time to be lost in order to implement it fully in our economy. This is in line with conditions in the GDR, which is a highly-developed industrial country and which has at its disposal relatively few raw materials and the significant strength of which lies in a skilled population, experienced in modern socialist production.

Fourth, in our economic strategy for the eighties, the struggle for high-quality products occupies an important place. What is at stake in this context are not individual cases but improvements for the national economy. Quality work demands, in the development of new products, that the advanced scientific-technical results be laid directly as the basis of such development. Exacting performance parameters, reliability and durability must go hand in hand. Quality last but not least should be reflected by aesthetic forms which will last for an extended period of time.

In the years to come, quality work from the GDR must become a trademark of our performance ability, acknowledged throughout the world.

Fifth, what lies at the center of the economic strategy of our party for the eighties is to decisively increase the efficiency of work and to use the latest achievements of science and technology precisely for this purpose. What must be achieved is an increasingly better relationship between expenditure on capital assets, on raw materials and materials, on living work and our resultant national income. A greater increase in the national income is not only the result of increased output but is increasingly achieved by inputs. In the future, our production increase will come increasingly from an increase in efficiency.

Sixth, our economic strategy for the eighties is aimed at a comprehensive socialist rationalization. This covers a broad spectrum. It ranges from improvement in the organization of processes and modernization of existing technology to renewal of the production process at a high scientific level. The change will be achieved in the first place through the broad application of micro-electronics in production, automated control of processes and the introduction of industrial robots. In order to ensure the steep increase in labor productivity, it is necessary to increase the number of the industrial robots to be introduced and originally envisaged for the 5-year plan period at about 9,000, to 40,000-45,000. With the help of all measures from science and technology together, a total 2.8 billion working hours are to be saved in the national economy during the 5-year period 1981-85. This would correspond to a worktime of 1 year for over 300,000 workers during the 5-year plan.

Seventh, our economic strategy for the eighties also sets new criteria for the investment policy. It is precisely the investments which must be the driving force of scientific-technical progress. With a view toward intensifying production, we are therefore concentrating resources on socialist rationalization. Valuable scientific knowledge which makes this possible comes increasingly to the fore. Before our 10th party congress, work started on examining every single purpose of investments one after the other from two important points of view: The first refers to the application of the most modern technologies, together with the introduction of industrial robots, and the second refers to the contribution to the enrichment of raw materials. In the past 5-year plan period, 1,000 invested marks yielded 630 marks more in goods production. In the coming 5-year period, this figure should be at least 755 marks, that is, one-fifth more. In this sense, the investment cost is to be reduced and, in particular, the building element is to be reduced. The time between the designing stage and the commissioning should be reduced.

Our economic strategy for the eighties envisages considerably greater output of better consumer goods [apparently this is Point Eight]. The expectation of the population is directed above all at increasingly higher quality goods, including good design as well. In order to meet this expectation, modern production technology, tradition and craftsmen's knowledge should be combined more effectively than up to now. Consumer goods production is a matter for our entire national economy. It also makes its demands where the means of production are being produced. These combines and enterprises have a high responsibility for efficient equipment and deliveries to producers of consumer goods, but not only for this. On the basis of their specific production conditions, they have the task of expanding the range of high-quality consumer goods.

Ninth, in our economic strategy for the eighties, high dynamics of social production and national income go hand in hand. This strategy is based on growth in production and promotes it. Stagnation of the economy, or even a regression of the economy--as manifested in capitalist society--does not go together with the demands of socialism. Our system is developing on a forward line. Thus, the material needs of society and of every individual are growing. But that which should be distributed to a greater extent must first be produced in greater quantity.

Tenth, the point of departure for our economic strategy for the eighties is decisively the intensively expanded reproduction. This task already stems from the internal necessities of our country. The evolved socialist society and, above all, its material-technical base are indivisibly linked with the intensive path toward higher economic performance. It must more and more make its impact on the economic processes in order that the material-technical base might achieve its new quality. Socialist intensification becomes more and more a determining feature of our planned economy. Management, planning and incentives, every step leading to the shaping of production conditions, every plan of the combines, enterprises and cooperatives must comply with this main direction of our economic growth, as must our regional development.

Before the 10th party congress for adoption is the directive of the 10th SED party congress on the 5-year plan on development of the GDR national economy in the period from 1981 to 1985. This directive is aimed at continuing on our course of the main task of unity of economic and social policy. This is based on our strategy for developing the national economy. It contains what we have to achieve in the period from 1981 to 1985. This directive therefore contains very substantial steps for realizing our party program. It promotes the further development of advanced socialist society in the GDR in the form of concrete tasks and aims which can be understood by all. The Central Committee proposes to the 10th party congress that after the adoption there be a broad public discussion on the directive on the development of the GDR's national economy. The results will be included in the drawing-up of tasks of the 1981-85 5-year plan. The directive plans for the produced national income for 1985, compared with 1980, are to be increased to 128-130 percent. In the 1981-85 period it is to amount to more than M1 trillion. The production of industrial goods by the national economy is in this period to be increased to 128-130 percent.

Taking the 5 years together, as a whole, total production will amount to at least 2.2 billion marks [as heard]. Labor productivity in industry is to increase to 128-130 percent. The production of industrial goods for one working day will in 1985 reach at least 1.9 billion marks. In agriculture, total crop cultivation yield is to increase, compared with the average result of the period 1976-80, to 106.9 and 108.1 percent. Availability of cattle to the state for slaughter is to increase by 1985 to between 2.4 million and 2.42 million tons. Milk production will increase to between 6.93 billion and 6.95 million tons.

Building industry production is to be increased in the national economy in 1980-85 to 118-120 percent. Transportation services are to increase in goods transportation to between 111 and 112 percent and in passenger transportation to between 101 and 102 percent.

Taking together investments in the national economy during these 5 years, investing between M268 and M272 [as heard] with great effectiveness. Foreign trade turnover is to be increased by 1985 to approximately 136 percent. The tasks of economically securing national defense are, in accordance with requirements, to be laid down in the law on the 1981-85 5-year plan. We are realizing our social policy in agreement with economic results. Our long-term housing program will, in 1981-85, be continued at an increased rate. As a result of new building and modernization, between 930,000 and 950,000 homes are to be built. This improves living conditions for another 2.8 million citizens--let it be noted, at low and stable rents.

The population's net cash income is to increase to between 120 and 122 percent. Supplies to the population will increase on the same scale, so that it will be possible to increase retail trade turnover to between 120 and 122 percent. Per capita real income is to increase in 1981-1985 to 121-123 percent.

The capital of the GDR is to be further developed according to plan as the political economic and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR. At the basis of all this is a balanced relationship between performance and consumption, between investment and consumption. Production is developing to a higher level continuously and proportionately in the interest of our country's economic stability and our citizens' welfare. [applause]

Dear comrades, the growth in performance of the GDR national economy will continue in large extent to be sustained by the dynamism of its socialist industry. With an annual per capita production of M22,500, the GDR is becoming one of the world's most industrialized countries.

The development of a strong energy and raw material base and the all-round use of our indigenous raw materials are a basic precondition for further stable economic development. This applies in particular to lignite, the mining of which will be increased by 1985 to 285-290 million tons. On a long-term basis, nuclear energy will, on an increasing scale, have to account for the growth of primary energy supplies. Very substantial for development of the chemical industry is the refining of our lignite as a raw material. A decisive task is also the deeper cracking of the oil of which the Soviet Union annually supplies us 19 million tons at a price 50 percent below the world market price. This, comrades, is great internationalist aid by the Soviet Union to the GDR. [applause]

By 1985, the major share of the national economic requirements for microprocessors will be met by our own production. Base materials for these will for the most part be produced by ourselves. There will be production of the equipment for essential technological processes. Top international standards are also to be achieved in selected sectors and the quality of products and of applied technologies is to be raised to a new and higher level. In 1985, the annual expenditure on goods by a family of four in the GDR will be an average 17,700 marks. More than one-half of these will be industrial goods. These requirements must be taken into account. The population expects from the metal-producing industry more household washing machines, refrigerators, bicycles, mopeds, gas and electric stoves, equipment for do-it-yourself fans, certain hand tools and other products that are in demand. Leisure is becoming more and more important and this demands top priority production of hi-fi heterodyne receivers, radio recorders, video display equipment, electronically-controlled reflex cameras, 8-mm film equipment and electric typewriters. In the chemical industry, too, it is not a matter of just any kind of consumer goods. There is to be an expansion in the range of high-range detergents, floor converings and paints. More cosmetics and bodycare products are in demand. A very important task is to increase the production of automobile tires.

A broad sphere of activity for the development of new and qualitatively high-grade products was the textile and clothing industry, as well as furniture manufacture and the glass and ceramics industry. Here, good design and fashion have a particularly large influence on demand and whether people like them.

Dear comrades, the demands made on our construction industry are important. Many social requirements cross at this point. The strengthening of our economy requires that the work of the centrally-controlled industrial building combines be increased by 1985 by 27-28 percent and thus rapidly raise the proportion of reconstruction and rationalization measures. At the same time, the housing program will be continued in such a way that the set aims definitely will be reached and that with the funds used the citizens' housing requirements can be fulfilled as well as possible. New building, modernization and maintenance will increasingly become a better unity here. In the capital, Berlin, in the Leipzig, Dresden, Halle and Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirke, house building will undergo above-average growth. The GDR's housing combines and also the kreis-led building industry, whose work and efficiency are also to be substantially increased, therefore have an important responsibility. That includes building repairs to which building craftsmen continue to make a great contribution. At the same time, the building industry is completing important assignments in exporting services and materials. The seventh building conference noted that the task is to gear all building activities toward top quality and efficiency. For every project, the prime requirement must be to achieve the best cost-benefit ratio. By 1985, building costs will be cut by 15 percent, without detracting from our economic and social targets.

Dear comrades, the bezirk-controlled and local industries have to perform big tasks. Their share in total manufactures amounts to about 16 percent. In addition, we have 86,500 artisan enterprises.

That is an important addition to large-scale industrial production, specifically for supplies of a wide range of consumer goods, what we call the 1,000 little things, and services.

We systematically support these sectors by resource allocation [materielle fonds], training young entrants and granting business licenses. Our party will continue to purposefully foster artisans. Further proposals will be drafted in order to improve supplies of tools, rationalization aids and materials to artisan enterprises. To this end, more effective use should be made of the proven facilities of purchase and delivery cooperatives. In terms of planning and management, artisan enterprises should be treated in the best way suited to their services to the public. That calls for the use of clear and suitable methods of planning and management in line with their specific conditions.

Socialist trade is faced with the necessity of handling an ever-greater flow of goods. How it is done is important. Business should always attractively present a wide range of goods responsive to demand. It should help customers save time and enjoy shopping. A polite atmosphere comes under this heading. In brief, we need civilized salesmanship. All this goes hand in hand with speeding trade turnover, lowering costs and reducing losses.

Dear comrades, secure food supplies for the public remains the prime task of agriculture and the food industry in the new 5-year plan. Industry is making an ever greater contribution at a high scientific-technological level. So the development of our agriculture remains a task for our economy as a whole. Agriculture and forestry supply over one-half of our economy's raw materials. They bear a high responsibility in this field. We must increase home-produced crop supplies for animal husbandry as well as timber by making better use of what we have. Of course, the steadily extended reproduction of capital assets is necessary. We must make better use of what we have. Newly added equipment must be more efficient. The way ahead lies in intensification. We must raise the useful life of agricultural machinery by good care and preventive maintenance and by providing spare parts. That will help us lower the inputs into our economy as a whole. We must ensure the sound quality of new machines and designs, which will ensure high performance, long life and reliable operation.

The development of animal husbandry must be viewed in terms of economic efficiency. Greater home-produced supplies of animal feeds are crucial. Everything should, in our view, be done to this end. Feed supplies should be increased with greater consistency. That calls for the cultivation of effective fodder crops and better use of household waste and other reserves. Everything suitable for feeds must be fully utilized and used economically for factory farming as well as conventional and private animal husbandry. The increased performance of the eighties requires higher soil yields and higher stock productivity. It presupposes rising productivity and a better cost-benefit ratio. Our aim is to harvest 43.2 to 43.7 decitons of grain units per hectare by 1975, i.e., to raise output each year by 0.2 to 0.3 decitons per hectare. To this end, better use must be made of the yield potential of soil and crops. That presupposes stable cultivation conditions and firm crop rotation. We need higher, stable yields from all of our agricultural crops, primarily grain and basic animal feeds.

Healthy nutrition calls for the reliable fulfillment of the planned rise in vegetable and fruit production. In the case of potatoes, we must consolidate our progress of last year. Sugar beet yields are not at present satisfactory and absolutely must be raised. Animal production will be responsive to growing public demand. In 1985 at least 2.4 million tons of fatstock, 6.9 million tons of milk with 4 percent fat content and 4.7 billion eggs should be purchased. More output per animal, better feed economy, ensuring animal stocks, and closer cooperation between crop and stock farms are the ways to achieve this growth. Better use must be made of the potential for crop and animal produce in the private holdings of cooperative farmers among members of the association of small horticulturalists and small animal breeders and other producers.

Comrades, a number of key points can be discerned. The mechanization of all agrobiological, technical and chemical processes should be systematically improved. That calls for complex and highly developed machine systems for the crucial processes in field and shed, transportation and storage.

We must close the gaps in mechanization, above all where they play havoc with agrotechnical timetables or entail heavy physical work. Higher performance by industry will go hand in hand with the production of rationalization equipment in the publicly owned enterprises and cooperatives of the agricultural, forestry and food industries. What needs to be improved in this connection is the care and maintenance of appliances. Alternative energy sources must be used more broadly. We expect agricultural science to make a greater contribution to raising and stabilizing yields and lowering unit costs. Priority will be given to the development of new crop strains and the improvement of animal breeds.

In order to make agriculture more effective, an agricultural price reform will be prepared, to come into force by the end of the 5-year plan. The new prices for agricultural produce are to reflect social costs more accurately. At the same time industrial prices will apply to agricultural equipment. An economic stimulus will be applied to raise output and its quality and to lower costs. Conditions for the establishment of more agricultural producer cooperatives will become more favorable. There will be no effect on retail food prices. In line with the state of development attained since the implementation of our party decisions, we propose to draft a new law governing the agricultural producer cooperatives. Greater use must be made of good experience than we have up until now. By means of local reserves, working and living conditions in the villages must be improved and gradually brought closer into line with urban conditions. More housing should be built or modernized in the countryside.

In the years ahead we must strengthen the agricultural producer cooperatives, publicly owned farms for crop and stock production and their cooperative facilities. That calls for strengthening their responsibility for their own affairs and overcoming unwarranted performance differentials. The development of cooperative democracy by the broad inclusion of all members, as the model statues and model farm codes provide, is central. The development of cooperation is to help improve the collaboration of producer cooperatives and publicly owned farms with their partners to mutual benefit. All proven forms of cooperation should be continued. Success will largely depend on the cooperative councils and their party groups. We will support them. That applies above all to the cooperative councils of crop and stock farms which have to ensure effective cooperation in an integrated reproduction process. Cooperative peasants will decide on the cooperative facilities they have set up. The meeting of representatives has proved a suitable forum. In our view, this fact should be realized at all levels. With a view to effectively deepening the cooperation of agricultural producer cooperatives and/or publicly owned farms with the later processing stages, we must analyze the experience gained in agroindustrial associations.

The cooperation of agricultural producer cooperatives and publicly owned farms with the processing enterprises and with trade must contribute to the improvement of supplies of a wide range of high-grade foodstuffs to the public. We expect further good progress. The further deepening of cooperation must always be based on the voluntary principle. One should proceed gradually, taking account of differing conditions. The new tasks call in this area, too, for a high level of state management. In line with the party's tradition of discussing basic questions of social and economic development in the countryside with the farmers and other working people, we propose to hold in the winter half of 1981-82 kreis farming conferences and a farmers' congress in 1982.

Dear comrades, in the spirit of our policy for the well-being of the people and in accordance with objective economic laws, our economy is managed on the basis of party decisions, state laws and the plan tasks deriving from them. The 5-year plan, which fixes all the major targets for the economy and for social policy, for science and technology and in the political education and cultural areas, proves itself more and more as the main instrument of the economy.

The 5-year plan and the yearly economic plans are to be treated as unified documents and, according to the principles upon which they are based, should always be coordinated. We favor so developing the 5-year plan that this main interrelationship will be fully taken into account and given expression. Then it will represent in every respect a unified document for work in all areas of the economy. A division into separate programs and plans would only reduce the authority of the 5-year plan and detract from its basic legitimacy.

In the future, too, we will proceed on the assumption that the management of the entire GDR economy will be the responsibility of the Council of Ministers. In their areas the ministers are responsible for the conception and realization of a plan that accords with the demands of the economy. This depends on the acceptance everywhere of essential responsibilities. The minister is to solve the fundamental economic questions in his field.

The dynamic development of the 157 combines, in which 2.9 million working people are employed, is crucial to the healthy economic development of the GDR. The development demands the further expansion of the combines as a whole. This is impossible without efficient enterprises working as independently responsible planning and accounting economic units of the combines. At the same time effective requirements are to be realized in the form of the division of labor through specialization and cooperation.

Each combine must create the production profile that accords with its total economic responsibility and also endeavor to improve its production process to higher levels of efficiency. The intellectual and material potential of the combines should give them the best possible conditions for the intensively expanded production cycle. These large economic units must be in a position to react flexibly to the demands of our own economy and of exports and to provide for the population.

Comrades, in order to raise the contribution of bezirk-managed industry, which has its firm place and future in our economy, above all for the further improvement of providing the population with consumer goods, bezirk-managed combines will be formed. At the same time conditions for the effective improvement of services in the territories will be created. The bezirk-managed enterprises will remain legally and economically independent and will retain their name.

A marked change in cost-benefit relations is the basic economic requirement for the coming years. This truth must be fully reflected in the economic position of the combines and enterprises and in the production collectives. All collectives which achieve or over-achieve the planned production targets and at the same time the expenditure targets in line with plan-normative thinking, will benefit even more than before from the fruits of their great achievements. Good work should in any event be rewarded.

As required by democratic centralism we link the central management and planning of the economy more and more effectively with the responsibility of the combines, enterprises and other establishments of the economy, and with the initiative and activity of the working people. It is for us an irrefutable principle that the yearly plan tasks be examined by the work collectives by thorough discussion. All important projects, above all socialist rationalization and its socioeconomic consequences, will be discussed in the enterprises with the trade unions. In future, too, our trade unions, in accordance with their legally established rights, will have a comprehensive influence on shaping the plans.

To the course of the main task of our party also belongs a consumer prices policy. For more than 2 decades now, consumer prices for essential products in the GDR have remained unchanged. That covers 80 percent of the total commodities available to the population. In future, too, we shall continue the policy of stable consumer prices for essential products as well as for rents, tariffs and services.

We shall fix the prices for new high-value products in such a way that as a rule the costs will be covered and a normal return produced, which is necessary for economic accounting.

The state organs are charged with guaranteeing that consumer goods in the lower, middle and upper price groups are produced continuously and in line with demand and are supplied to the population. In future, too, the largest portion of goods on offer will fall into the middle price group, as befits their standard quality. A range marked by usefulness, quality and price is in full accord with socialist performance principles.

Dear comrades, in the GDR, the further the development of socialism progresses, the closer economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union becomes and the greater its importance for the stability and dynamism of our economy becomes. In the specialization and cooperation program for the period until 1990, future far-reached plans are laid down. The SED attributes fundamental political and economic significance to this program.

The agreed measures are aimed at higher efficiency. One can describe this as their decisive characteristic. Within the framework of the coordination plan with the Soviet Union, reciprocal deliveries amounting to around R58 billion or M275 billion, according to 1981 prices, have been agreed for the next 5 years. That is, of course, a huge volume. The Soviet Union, with almost 40 percent of the total turnover of GDR goods will continue to be our largest foreign-trade partner. Similarly, the GDR, too, remains the largest foreign-trade partner of the USSR in the new 5-year plan. [applause]

Within the framework of socialist economic integration, the GDR will extend and further deepen its economic and scientific and technical cooperation with all CEMA countries. The long-term target programs for the period until 1990, decided by CEMA, and which also detail and further develop the CEMA program are a good basis for this.

The proportional tasks set under the target programs become component parts of the 5-year plan on the development of the GDR economy. In accordance with the agreements with CEMA countries for the coordination of the 5-year plans for 1981-85, the reciprocal deliveries of goods will grow to over M474.5 billion in this period. That amounts to 43.6 percent more than in the last 5-year plan.

In future, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba will continue to be supported in many fields by the GDR. For this reason a high growth tempo of the exchange of goods has been agreed with these countries for the years 1981-1985. This will help to consolidate the economic base of these countries, which suffer in particular from imperialist aggression and blockade policy. To the Mongolian People's Republic, too, we will continue, as agreed, to give our support, and we will continue to develop cooperation to mutual advantage.

Based on the firm foundation of our economic relations with the socialist countries, we will also continue to develop and expand our foreign trade with the capitalist industrial countries. This serves the policy of peaceful coexistence and promotes economic growth in our republic. We also stand for the carrying out of trade with these countries on the basis of equal rights and free from discrimination, obstacles and restrictions. It should proceed on a long-term and stable, contractually agreed basis.

Dear comrades, we have also been able to achieve important results in science since the ninth party congress. The scientists of our country, with their creative contributions, have exerted a great influence on the further strengthening of the GDR. Science and its institutions are greatly respected in our socialist state. Our mutual regard is the outcome of the closest collaboration on the basis of present-day socialism and the party's policy. Extensive scientific knowledge and political responsibility can today no longer be separated. The call for close collaboration in basic, applied and technical and technological research and development is becoming increasingly urgent. Important areas such as nuclear energy, microelectronics, materials research, microbiology, space research and petrochemistry have achieved a high degree of scientific and scientific-technological potential.

Through basic research it was possible to make a greater contribution toward top products, processes and technologies and to raise the annual number of scientific findings adopted in the everyday practice of the national economy. The responsibility of science and of all scientists toward society in shaping the advanced socialist society is growing.

In turn, society's responsibility for the development and improvement of science and the application of its findings is growing by the same degree. To continue to develop GDR science, shaping its progress-promoting and humanistic character in such a way as to enable it to raise the economic power of the GDR, to raise the material and intellectual living standards of all workers, is and remains one of the main concerns of our party. In keeping with far-reaching targets for basic research in mathematics, science and technology, the objective is to concentrate the scientific potential of our country still more on such main areas which correspond to the present and future economic, social and scientific requirements. We need top performances which comprehensively improve the technical and technological level of production, a still more rational use of our energy and raw material sources, and to considerably raise the output by means of socialist rationalization and automation of the production process. In this the Academy of Sciences, universities and colleges, as well as the research institutions of enterprises and combines bear special responsibility. Extension of technological research at the Academy of Sciences' technical colleges and at the research centers of GDR industry is of special importance. The long-term objectives worked out by research must be to detail the scientific and economic requirements. We consider the increase in efficiency, scientific work and the struggle for high achievements in research to be the main task of scientific teams in all research institutions. New lines of development in research demand true involvement, determination and the acceptance of social responsibility for the interests of the socialist state. In the future, too, our party will be doing everything in order to systematically develop and promote basic research as the source of new findings on the logical relations in nature and society.

Dear comrades, the social partners of our republic have achieved much. This applies to the enrichment of the theory and practice of socialism, the management and planning of social processes. The development of the socialist awareness and of the cultural-intellectual life of the workers, as well as to the dialogue with imperialism and its ideology. The 1976-80 central research plan of the Marxist-Leninist social scientists of the GDR has been met. Valuable studies, research reports, monographs and texbooks have been produced. Scientific congresses have enriched our theoretical work and cultural life. New, demanding tasks have been laid down in the 1981-85 central research plan. Solving these tasks requires us to enter the realm of social practice, to raise further the theoretical level and quality and the social efficiency of research. We ask our social scientists to help solve, through new scientific findings, the problems of the further shaping and development of the socialist society which are emerging in the eighties. One essential task in this will be to explain socialism as the real humanism of our epoch theoretically in a convincing manner, to investigate its logic and driving forces, its advantages and values and to explain it still more convincingly. In realizing these tasks we place great expectations in the social scientists of the academy of sciences and other academies, of the universities and colleges, the party's institutes, as well as in the Karl Marx party college.

Comrades, through the realization of the science and university-college resolution of the ninth party congress, universities and colleges are developing into efficient centers of education, initial and further training, and research. In 1976-80, 244,700 graduates from full-time university studies, colleges and technical colleges started work in the national economy. At the same time, 212,000 workers qualified in various forms of further education.

University studies are taking place on the basis of newly introduced study plans and teaching programs in which the early studies of the unity of training and education, teaching and research, and theory and practice are being realized in a totally new way.

We have noted that the 1-year preliminary practical work has proved itself in important institutions as a preparatory phase for study and future professions. The military training and the training in civil defense have become firm parts of higher education.

In engineering and technical colleges, too, considerable results in the qualitative improvement of higher education and in the combination of training and socialist practice were achieved. The March 1980 Politburo resolution on the tasks of universities in the advanced socialist society, as well as the resolutions concerning mathematical-scientific-technical basic research, concerning medical research, as well as the central research plan for the social sciences, provide a unified concept for shaping the contents of science and university development.

The main task is to further increase productivity of intellectual work in teaching, study and research. The fifth GDR university conference emphatically demonstrated the will of all the members of the highest study centers of our country to realize the course laid down in this concept through outstanding achievements. All this necessitates training at the highest academic level. University teachers have been given the social task to educate the young in the spirit of the scientific ideology of the working class, to impress on them high school discipline, and to challenge and promote their self-responsibility and independence. The objective is to fully exploit all the opportunities of development, of independent scientific work while studying, and of students' own initiatives and coresponsibility.

As a firm part of studies, growing importance is attached to the work concerning student and youth projects in rationalization and designing offices as well as in student competition. In particular, the body of teachers must recognize and promote still more purposefully the latent skills and talents of scientific and artistic youngsters. Overall, the universities, colleges and technical colleges offer good opportunities to meet the demand by the advanced socialist society for highly qualified cadres.

All opportunities must be consistently used to fulfill the admission plans for the training of graduates in line with economic requirements and their deployment in terms of their qualifications. This especially refers to those institutions which are of greatest importance for the development of the performance of our national economy. Above all, more young people should be inspired to study technical sciences. This makes high demands not only on the enterprise vocational training schools, the secondary schools and colleges, but also demands that the combines and enterprises work out an educational concept of their own. On this basis we must effectively ensure the systematic sending of employees to study courses and the deployment of graduates in keeping with their qualifications.

Dear comrades, we paid particular attention to the steady raising of the level of secondary education. During the past 5-year plan, 1,184 million pupils successfully completed secondary school education. An apprenticeship or study place was available to every one of them. No capitalist country can claim so much. Since the ninth party congress some 47,600 teachers have begun work in the public education sector. In the new housing areas and at other places some 60,300 classrooms--which corresponds to about 625 two-story secondary schools--and 735 school gymnasiums have been built. We guarantee that all boys and girls will continue to have favorable conditions for entry to secondary education.

To equip the schools with modern teaching aids and furniture our state has, in this period, spent more than M640 million. Annual schoolbook production amounts to approximately 30 million copies. From 1976 to 1980, 104,874 places were created in before-and-after centers for schoolchildren, and 91,122 new kindergarten places were also created. In Berlin's Wuhlheide, the Ernst Thalmann Pioneer Palace was built and handed over to the Pioneer organization. The party has thus fallen in with an important promise to youth. Since being opened in October 1979, the Pioneer Palace has had more than 1 million visitors and has become a real center of interesting and varied extracurricular work.

Comrades, based on the knolwedge that the tasks of education can only be correctly determined if the requirements of the socialist revolution, the real social processes are taken as a starting point. The eighth teachers' congress drew up, on the basis of the party program, guidelines for the communist education of youth. They include all aspects of school work and make clear the consequences for the whole of society's responsibility in educating youth. The development of the 10-class general polytechnical secondary school created decisive preconditions for realizing our educational ideal which is the formation of mature, developed persons. In our secondary schools the idea of the revolutionary workers movement has been realized. Namely, combining for all children of a certain age productive work with instruction and gymnastics, school and production, learning and active participation in socialist construction. Regardless of the parents' social position it conveys to all children a high level of a scientifically founded general education. It is part of the values of socialism to create, by means of this comprehensive education, real preconditions of equality of opportunity for all the people's children. In many countries of the world the right to education is still withheld, and in the monopoly states educational privilege continues to exist. This is vivid proof of the deep, humanistic nature of socialism and its superiority over capitalism. In the further advance of our socialist society the value of education is growing, and science and education are leaving an ever deeper mark on life in all social spheres. We see as a top-priority task the use of the increasing education potential in scientific-technical progress to increase the performance in all sectors of the national economy, for effective, political-ideological work and a rich, cultural life for all citizens.

The further development of the educational system in the coming years will be determined by the use of all the merits of our polytechnical and high school system for the education and upbringing of youth. That means securing a high quality and efficiency of pedagogical work. The potency of the educational system is to be made more effective, as is its education of youth, which is closely connected with and relevant to the practical world, for the development of their creative thinking and practical work, their awareness and activities, their class-based viewpoints and their politically conscious actions.

A characteristic merit of our high school is the fact that it is a polytechnical school closely linked with life and with production. In the future, too, the combines and enterprise collectives must pay attention to the training of recruits. Our school plays a major part in educating our youth to be loyal to the workers' and farmers' power and to prove this in the strengthening of the defense of the socialist fatherland. We want to use the experience and results of our actions in an even wider way in order to deepen their love of their homeland and to strengthen the pride of our youth in the socialist fatherland. To this belongs the development of deep, friendly feelings for the country of Lenin and for the other socialist fraternal countries, and teaching youth to think and act in an internationalist manner. [applause]

Comrades, educational work with youth should be more consciously oriented toward those fundamental values of socialism which, to an increasing degree, determine the way of life of society and of the individual: comradely cooperation, mutual assistance, solidarity, an active willingness to learn, a high evaluation of work performance, equality of rights, social justice, and social activity. This includes education for feelings for the truly good and beautiful and for an appreciation of culture. The independent and conscious cooperation of the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization is an essential precondition for this.

In the education of good citizens and morally upright people with a strong character, a trusting coming together of teachers and parents is irreplaceable. Our youth must be well prepared through pedagogical work to master modern science and technology and to always apply it, in character with the social order, for the benefit of man.

The scientific and technological revolution is a challenge to youth, to its strength and abilities, and thus to the quality of the teaching. For this great educational task our school needs the cooperation of the combines, the enterprises, the scientific institutions, the scientific societies, of scientists, technicians and skilled workers. Radio, television, newspapers and magazines should help more than before to develop the love of science and technology among youth.

It is a great merit of our socialist school that the rising generation, taking account of age and development, is familiarized in its social education with a selected basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. The teaching programs and textbooks in these subjects must be further improved with the aim of raising the scientific character of education and its relevance to life and of better coordinating its content with other forms of the propagation of Marxism-Leninism among youth.

More attention should be devoted to adapting the teaching of ideology at various ages at the individual stages of the educational system. Educational results confirm that the ideas on the content of our schools have proved successful and can continue to be a good basis for a high quality of teaching.

Where, on the basis of experience and scientific knowledge, changes in the curriculums and teaching materials are required, these will be carried out. Our party recognizes the selfless work done by the teachers and values it highly. How the school's tasks are solved depends on the teacher's position in society, on him, on his general education in his subject, his personal attitude, his intellectual-cultural level, his attitude toward children and young people, and on his teaching knowledge and skills. No teacher can, in our view, evade the duty of continuing learning if he wants to keep pace with developments. In teacher training future teachers are to be even better prepared for their creative work in schools so that teacher training better fulfills future requirements. It was possible to fulfill the decision of the ninth party congress to enable all children of a corresponding age, whose parents wish it, to attend kindergarten, even with an increase in the number of births.

Our kindergarten teachers are doing great work to ensure that 3-year-old to 6-year-old children have a happy childhood and prepare them well for school. In the interest of the healthy and all-round development of children and of the care of every child, appropriate attention must be paid to the teaching atmosphere in kindergarten and the appropriate daily routine.

A choice of vocation is the first major decision in the life of a young person. We should draw on our valuable experience in order to develop even more efficiently the entire system of vocational guidance for schoolchildren and parents.

Comrades, socialist vocational training has made an important contribution in educating a new, younger generation of good skilled workers for all sectors.

Building on a high level of education by the polytechnical secondary schools, more than 1 million students have been trained as qualified skilled workers. All young people received an apprenticeship, vocational training and a secure job. Even while increasing the number of apprentices, the quality of vocational training continued to rise. It was possible to improve their material-technical conditions. Since our ninth party congress 1,317 classrooms, 31,913 places in apprentice boarding homes and 50 sports halls have been built.

In the new 5-year plan the goal is to train about 1 million young people as qualified skilled workers. Here the proven educational path of vocational training with final examinations will be continued. In order to train and educate working-class children, the advantages and opportunities of combines cooperating with competent state organs are to be used comprehensively. The enterprises and combines have to give the teachers and college lecturers the necessary equipment in order to direct training toward more scientific-technical progress.

Scientific and technological advances call for a number of new job profiles and training means. At the same time it is necessary to train skilled workers in the traditional trades in line with our economic structure so as to secure young entrants for all trades.

Dear comrades, a rich cultural life is a feature of socialism. We note that our cultural policy, adopted by our Ninth SED Congress, is bearing rich fruit. Art and culture increasingly influence the development of socialist personalities and of the socialist way of life. They help strengthen and foster socialist convictions and behavior patterns. They strengthen our citizens' ties with our socialist state and their pride in their revolutionary gains. The increasing influence of socialist values and ideals on the thoughts, feelings and actions of our working people is largely due to the efforts of art and cultural workers. We may note that socialist literature and art largely help sustain our country's social life. The close ties between our party and artists are precious. They are the basis for the successful development of our socialist national culture. The work of our Academy of Arts and artists' unions has largely helped to develop the climate of trust and high demands conducive to artistic work.

They categorically rejected attacks on our cultural policy and stated that the all-round strengthening of the GDR as the worker-peasant state is the basis for their work as artists. In statements on our 10th congress published by the mass media, cultural workers in various fields said that their place can only be alongside the working class in the GDR led by the battle-tested Marxist-Leninist party. By their work, they said, they help, in proven and trustful cooperation, shape our advanced socialist society and participate in the political struggles of our time. They fulfill their responsibility for the rich growth in our culture, preserving its legacy, and for the triumph of beauty and the well-being of the people. The artists and writers who make this pledge argue that they have been born of the people and have advanced with them. From their intellectual, ethical and political identification with our people, they say that they always draw the major inspiration for their work. They seek to contribute to the conscious development of all humanist, and particularly communist, ideals in our life.

These are fine and impressive words. They mean a commitment. We feel sure that they will enter into works which will enrich the thoughts, feelings and actions of people living under socialism. [applause]

In recent years art and literature have produced much that has become part and parcel of our constantly changing socialist reality and has been instrumental in that change. To be sure, not everything that is published can measure up to that high demand. Artistic talent is rare indeed. To handle it carefully and foster it attentively is and remains a firm cultural policy principle of our party.

But talent cannot ripen and develop fully by wandering between two worlds, between the fronts of the class war, or by being used and squandered for trifles. The consideration and answering of timely questions about the value of man and his status in society, freedom and responsibility, the pursuit of happiness and the possibility of realizing it in socialism, is one of the most notable achievements of socialist realist art since our ninth party congress. Socialist art can and must find its field of activity where, as our party program puts it, we must overcome behavior patterns that are alien to our socialist society.

Comrades, in thinking of the educational level of our people, their rich experience as builders of socialism, and their steadily growing cultural needs, we realize that they are making growing demands on art and literature. That applies to contemporary socialist work as well as to tapping our progressive inheritance and the dissemination of the values of world culture. In view of the tremendous achievements of our people in recent decades, we may correctly say that, in contrast to bourgeois society, intellect and power are united here. The clamor of those who are unable to grasp that, with the seizure of power by the working class our people have taken the crucial step, to quote Engels, from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom, is unavailing. [applause]

Over 30 years of GDR history confirm that literature and art have been able to develop freely in our socialist GDR as never before in Germany. Freedom and partisanship are not mutually exclusive. On the contrary, partisanship, close proximity to the people and socialist ideas are and remain the test of the value of a work of art. To discern and treat in terms of art the revolutionary transformation of our society in all its diversity and with all the conflicts attending its evolution is a great and challenging task. By devoting themselves to that task literature and art are making a major contribution to the development of a socialist mentality and the unfolding of the creative potential of our working people. They show the full meaning of what is meant by the responsibility of the arts in and for socialism.

Literature in particular has an ideological impact. A firm socialist position and deep ideological-political convictions are essential for the fulfillment of the artist's responsibility. The GDR does not exist in a vacuum. We are building socialism in a tough struggle against imperialism and against all variants of reactionary bourgeois ideology. We therefore strongly reject all endeavors to spread hostile ideologies in the guise of art directed against real socialism and our party's policy. [applause]

The depiction of the working class as the leading social force is and remains the central consideration of progress in the arts. Our socialist realist art offers scope for the artistic treatment of the historical experience of the worldwide class struggle between socialism and imperialism and of all phenomena of life in socialism. This includes the day-to-day struggle of work teams in production as well as active participation in shaping social life, socialist national defense, life in the family and all other spheres. The efforts, content, themes, modes of treatment and links with tradition of socialist realist art should be extended in diverse ways to enrich artistic endeavor. That is normal. That is why it is a welcome fact that the debate in the GDR Cultural League, the artists' unions and the Art Workers' Union about new artistic endeavor increasingly proceeds from the principles of socialist realism.

The training and promotion of the young generation of artists deserves special attention. The FDJ, our socialist youth organization, is doing valuable work here. Anyone who wants to master present tasks and stride safely into the future needs the knowledge of the past and experience of its cultural values. The range of our activities in creatively assimilating the revolutionary democratic and all humanist traditions is indicated by our homage to Lessing and Herder, Beethoven and Kleist, Semper and Schnikel, as well as our tribute to the legacy of Johannes R. Becher, Bertolt Brecht, Hanns Eisler and Ernst Busch and to the militant tradition of the League of Proletarian-Revolutionary Writers and the Union of Revolutionary Visual Artists. It is shown by our preparations to honour Martin Luther, Bach and Handel, Goethe and Schiller, their anniversaries being social and cultural high points in our republic.

Of great importance will be the erection of a Marx-Engels monument in Berlin in front of the Palace of the Republic in Marx-Engels Platz. It will proclaim the triumph of the ideas of the founders of scientific socialism in Germany. The erection of a monument to Ernst Thaelmann in the planned Volkspark in Prenzlauer Berg in the GDR capital will be devoted to the staunch struggle of the German proletariat against fascist dictatorship, for the liberation of our people from the Hitler regime and the building of a new, socialist, Germany. [applause] This monument will proclaim that the Thaelmann Guard, faithful to his legacy, is leading our people into the socialist present and communist future.

Comrades, the protection of the health of our citizens and concern for their well-being will remain a social priority and an important element in our party's social policy in the eighties. Since the ninth party congress considerable headway has been scored in this respect.

Between 1976 and 1980, more means were provided for medical and social care than in any other 5-year period. By expansion, reconstruction and development of hospitals, numerous out-patient clinics, children's home facilities and old people's and nursing homes, the network of the health and social service were made essentially more dense and more efficient. With the construction of the Charite in our capital, several major hospitals in our country symbols emerge, as it were, for the health care we give all citizens. The number of doctors has increased since 1975 by 2,084 to 33,894 in 1980, the number of dentists by about 1,741 to 9,709.

About 290,000 children have places in creches. In view of the welcome current rise in the birth rate we are naturally aware that many young mothers are still waiting for places in creches. It is an important fact, however, that the GDR has a higher standard of care in this field than any other country. During this 5-year period, 54,829 new places at creches were created.

In caring for handicapped citizens, we can say that during the past decade a markedly higher standard has been achieved. Whereas in 1970, only 2,200 jobs existed for handicapped people, as a result of our social program, during the seventies, 30,000 new jobs were created. More than 13,000 severely handicapped children and young people today receive special help in appropriate state institutions. Work done in this field by church institutions deserves special recognition.

The positive results in medical care, the successful implementation of our social policy as a whole, has an influence on the state of health of the population. The average life expectancy of the citizens of our country is at present 69 for men and 75 for women. Thus, since the founding of our republic it has risen by 5 years for men and 7 years for women. During the coming 5-year plan period, new hospitals will go into operation and the maintenance and modernization of social installations will be continued. This should create the planned prerequisite for the citizens' medical and social care, in accordance with our economic possibilities.

Thus, we are continuing the proven course of promoting and increasing staffing, above all, in those areas of medical practice which provide people with constant care and are frequently used. Progress is needed above all in the large towns and the industrial centers to increase still further the standard of care provided by doctors and dentists. Making the achievements of modern medicine available to people, preventing and combating disease even more successfully depend on the ability and skill of those who work in medical research. Medical research should take the demands arising from the increase in chronic illnesses more into account.

Its causes will only be eliminated when bio-science and medicine together solve the tasks. Medical research and education, the deepening of relations between the health service and citizens, the further development of cooperative work between health institutions, the most expedient utilization of staff and resources for the people and good organization of work are what increasingly determine the qualitative performance increase in medical care.

The work of the out-patient clinics should be organized in such a way that a person can always be seen by a doctor who has his confidence. Another thing to be improved are the conditions for caring for patients in hospitals and staffing. There should be even greater social care for physically and mentally handicapped people.

We draw the attention of the state organs, enterprises and social organizations to the fact that this expansion of opportunities for medical and job rehabilitation and sheltered jobs in favorable conditions should be included in our society's life more comprehensively.

Dear comrades, if one looks at the results of sports development since the ninth congress, it can be noted that in our socialist society youth sports and competitive sports have undergone a further considerable advancement. Physical culture and sports are characterized by their great variety and high standards. They form a firm place in the lives of millions of people. The GDR's German Gymnastics and Sport Association [DTSB] has further increased its social influence and attraction during the period of the report.

Its influence on the development of physical training and sport in enterprises and combines, in towns and villages, has grown both as a result of the strengthening and consolidation of its ranks and due to the formation of numerous new sports associations and groups. Our athletes gave outstanding performances at the Olympic games and during world and European championships. Their successes in international sports fill the workers of our country with pride and joy.

Taken together, the many good results in competitive sports once again impressively confirm the GDR's international reputation as a great sporting nation. In accordance with the further development of the advanced socialist society there is still room for further progress in physical training and sport. The prerequisites all exist for expanding and reaching an even higher standard in this field. What we want is for even more citizens, especially young people, to regularly engage in sports. This must in the future be an important goal for all social forces. In this respect, the DTSB has a growing role as an initiator and organizer.

Of great value are the many valuable experiences and knowledge gained in the past years as to how participation in physical training and sports can be made more diverse and attractive. It remains a constant task, however, to seek more and more new ways so that the people's sporting interests not only increase but develop in more diverse directions. Our industry should intensify its efforts to ensure a better supply of sports apparatus and equipment. Special attention should be given to the further development of youth sports, especially the qualitative development on a broader scale of the children's and youth Spartakiade as a form of the widest youth sports movement. It is useful to expand the existing opportunities for participation in exercise training and competitions in the sports communities and sports groups, to promote the work of general sports groups, to organize continual walking and hiking events and to develop even further the sports activities in the new housing areas of our towns.

We are certain that the preparations for the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the Ninth Children's and Youth Spartakiade of the GDR in Leipzig in 1983 will prove to be a strong, mobilizing factor. We will promote to the best of our ability also sports for junior sportsmen and competitive sports. We continue to put our trust in our athletes' great conscientiousness in training and their firm determination to perform and in the increased abilities and readiness of their trainers and officials in the struggle for top sports achievements which serve the causes of peace and socialism. [applause]

Comrades, during the period of this report, our party has done everything it could to further strengthen our socialist workers' and peasants' state. We have purposefully taken care to further develop its role as the main instrument of the workers, led by the working class.

In all social sectors, the principle of democratic centralism has been implemented, particularly in linking more closely central state control and planning with the creative activities of the workers. We highly regard the fact that the link between the deputies of the people's assemblies and their electors has been intensified and made more active. On the basis of the party program, socialist law has also been consolidated according to plan. Among the 74 laws approved by the People's Chamber since the ninth congress was the labor code which was adopted after the wide discussion following the Ninth SED Congress. The socialist state incorporates the political power of the working class, the class of cooperative peasants to which it is linked, and other workers. In the eighties too, it will be the guarantor that the great goals which our party sets for itself in the interests of and for the well-being of the people will be achieved.

In implementing its economic, organizational and cultural functions, in foreign policy and in guaranteeing the protection of the workers' and peasants' power, it has important tasks to fulfill. Its further strengthening on an all-round basis continues to be a key issue in our policy.

The socialist state power under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, its authority and effectiveness, are the basis and prerequisite for successful advance. That is and remains the key issue of socialist revolution. Only the political power held by the working class guarantees the freedom of the people to create for all citizens living conditions fit for human beings and the freedom of the individual. Our state as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat represents the interests of the people as a whole and ensures freedom and human rights. No one has been or ever will be allowed to touch the socialist state. [applause]

The worker-peasant power bears a profoundly democratic character. It is a truly popular power. Socialist democracy is the principle direction in which our state power will continue to move. It guarantees the widest participation of the working people in the management of social processes, specifically in directing the state. That is why we are concentrating our efforts on an ever closer cooperation of state agencies with public organizations, work teams and the manifold activities of the working people in all fields of life. In the future, too, we expect much of the life-giving force of elected assemblies and the creative activities of their deputies. The People's Chamber, our supreme organ of state, is to further develop its working character in preparing legislation and in implementing and checking its implementation.

Local assemblies should be purposefully invigorated. Let us draw on the great knowledge and rich political and professional experience of deputies. What matters is the contribution of elected assemblies and their councils as links in the integrated state power in fulfilling the main task, our integral economic and social policy. To this end a systematic and consistent approach by elected assemblies in their work is as necessary as being down to earth and having an open ear for suggestions and justified criticism by citizens. The greatest importance should be attached to the careful processing of material received. Signs of irresponsibility, indifference and callousness toward citizens are incompatible with the nature of our worker-peasant state. Purposeful and imaginative public relations, informing the individual of the policy of party and government, local tasks and projects, will knit closer ties between elector and elected. At the same time they promote a desire to cooperate.

The Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate, as the most comprehensive state and social control agency of the GDR, helps by good results to tap economic reserves and to eliminate shortcomings and hindrances in everyday life. The inspectorate agencies should make still more consistent use of their rights wherever they encounter irresponsibility, slovenliness and red tape.

Our party will resolutely continue to strengthen the law. This applies in particular to the initiative of many work teams who, in the movement for exemplary order, discipline and safety, successfully struggle to preserve and protect the fruits of our labor.

We welcome the activity of many citizens who increasingly come out in public against infringements of the law. Bearing in mind future requirements, we must steadily improve our socialist legal system. That means revising and rewording out-of-date laws and regulations.

Dear comrades, with its almost 9 million members the FDGB is making a major contribution to the development of the advanced society and the all-round strengthening of our socialist state. From the platform of our 10th congress we wish to express our very cordial thanks to our country's largest class organization. [applause]

The trade unions have always fulfilled their tasks as our party's loyal allies. Under the GDR Constitution and our labor code, they enjoy rights unprecedented in the history of the German trade union movement. Through the trade unions, the comprehensive mass organization of the ruling working class, an organization of the owners of the means of production, millions of working people directly share in the management and planning of social processes. From day to day they help to develop our socialist democracy. The trade unions are conducting socialist competition and, in particular, promoting initiatives aimed at a steep increase in productivity, high efficiency and quality. They direct the ingenuity of working people toward speeding up scientific-technological advance. Comradely cooperation, mutual assistance, innovative flair and public spirit are features of their work in helping the standards of the best to become the general rule.

All this is done with the aim of increasing our economic power and meeting the demands of the eighties. In accordance with its position in society, the trade unions display a priority interest in handling with care the people's property, our country's riches.

The fact that you can only use what has first been produced and that no one can live at the expense of another--these simple truths are determining to an increasing extent the thinking and actions of the workers. This is decisive for the constant improvement of the people's working and living conditions. The trade unions are very active in satisfying the growing requirements of the workers for a higher standard of intellectual and cultural life, and for filling leisure time with greater content and recreation.

Proper attention should be paid toward the traditional movement of working, learning and living in the socialist way in all enterprises. The unions' representativeness is so extensive in the further development of the advanced socialist society that the more actively the trade unions carry out their tasks, the more their great authority will be consolidated. Our trade unions act in the Leninist spirit as the real schools of socialism. They have a great share in the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism among millions of nonparty members. They contribute considerably toward encouraging the class view and the anti-imperialist solidarity of the workers and toward enabling the working class to successfully play its leading role in our society. The schools of socialist labor, to which about 3 million workers belong, are proving their worth.

We also have great admiration for the industrious social work done by the many unpaid trade union officials, particularly shop stewards in the plants. In all cases, they have the constant and full support of our party organizations. It is a matter of honor for every comrade to be a good trade unionist. [applause]

Comrades, the women and girls of our country are proving every day the high social value of their equality in their jobs, in the family and in bringing up and caring for children. It is for this very reason that we are filled with genuine satisfaction that again during the period of the report a whole series of measures could be implemented which brought about a noticeable improvement in the working and living conditions of the 4.7 million women who are working, learning or studying by giving special protection to the mother and child. As the party program lays down, it continued to create the prerequisites and conditions we consider necessary for the woman, as an equal member of socialist society, to meet her obligations in her profession and as a mother.

The truly great progress in women's professional and social work, their growing share in holding responsible positions in the economy as well as the increase in the birth rate prove that in our republic a high level of equal rights and conditions and their application in daily life have been achieved. No doubt, no one feels this achievement of socialism more strongly than the women themselves. This shows their growing efforts to make a greater contribution to society. The women and girls of today are in fact contributing to social progress in our country more than industriousness and clever hands. They contribute professional ability, courage and confidence in their own abilities and power. For this reason it is now particularly important that the leadership of our party, the trade unions and industry make good use of these social and individual assets which were created by equality so as to put the women's ambition to better use in further shaping the advanced socialist society.

In other words, in the interests of fresh successes, for the women themselves as well, it is important to utilize and develop in a more aware manner what has already been accomplished.

Comrades, the GDR, all our successes and achievements, are the joint work of the working class, by which our socialist society is led, the class of cooperative peasants, the socialist intelligentsia and the other working sectors which have united in a great alliance. The emergence and development of this alliance is among the important historic achievements of our party, the SED. With it we are following the universal laws of the socialist revolution in line with the specific historical conditions in our country. Our party's policy of alliance is reflected in effective political terms in the close cooperation of the parties and mass organizations in the democratic bloc, in the GDR's National Front and in other social fields. This trusting fellowship has borne fruit anew in the implementation of the decisions of our ninth congress. In the future, too, we shall act on the principle of offering every citizen, regardless of social origin, religion or ideology, the widest opportunities for active participation in developing the advanced socialist society. Firm and trusting are our party's relations with the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany, the Christian Democratic Union, the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and the National Democratic Party of Germany. The friendly parties have a firm place in our society. Their members are making an independent contribution to our common socialist cause. We highly appreciate the constructive and proven cooperation of our allies as reflected in their many suggestions and pledges for the 10th congress. Our close cooperation will continue to prove its worth and has a long-term future in the GDR. [applause]

We can note progress in the process of narrowing the gap between classes and sections on the basis of working-class ideals. The most important motive force for the growing political-moral unity of our people is our common interest in the development of a society dedicated to the well-being of the people and the cause of peace. Our alliance policy is a living expression of socialist democracy. We enjoy favorable conditions for the ever more effective participation by all sections of the people in solving social tasks. The National Front, as the socialist popular movement, has achieved much in this respect in recent years. Today, 340,000 GDR citizens, members of all parties and non-party people, are working in National Front committees. The "Beautify Our Towns and Villages" competition has become a fine tradition. We may say that all the people are participating. With meritorious and annually increasing efforts they demonstrate in this fashion their attachment to their socialist fatherland. Our party will continue to develop its trusting cooperation with all national front forces and contribute to the political and ideological strengthening of its committees. Our party's leading organs in kreise, towns and villages and residential areas bear a high responsibility in this matter.

The next high point for all social forces united in the National Front will be the elections to the GDR's People's Chamber and bezirk assemblies on 14 June 1981. By way of evaluating and implementing our 10th congress decisions, we shall prepare them and make them a fresh demonstration of the unity and cohesion of our people. [applause]

Dear comrades, it is the duty of socialist state power to give effective protection to the development and achievements of socialism against all attacks by its enemies. We can justly state that the efforts made by our state are supported by the people as a whole. Mindful of our responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security of the socialist community, the German Democratic Republic, as a Warsaw Treaty member state, strengthens the fighting power and cohesion of the socialist military coalition. The National People's Army, the GDR Border Troops, the Ministry of State Security, the German People's Police, the other organs of the Ministry of Interior, the combat groups of the working class and the Civil Defense Forces have, it must be stated, honorably fulfilled the mission of the ninth party congress. [applause]

They have reliably guaranteed military protection of our socialist achievements and secured the state frontiers. They have discovered many peace-endangering antisocialist intrigues. They have strengthened public order and security. In firm brotherhood-in-arms with the armed forces and the protection and security organs of the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, they contribute considerably to maintaining and stabilizing peace. We therefore most heartily thank the sons and daughters of our people in the honorable uniform of the National People's Army and all the protection and security organs. [applause]

For our National People's Army and the protection and security organs, it is an honorable duty to protect the socialist system and the peaceful life of GDR citizens against all attacks by imperialism and reaction. Shoulder to shoulder with their brothers-in-arms of the Soviet Union and the other socialist brother countries they must at all times be ready and able to fulfill this duty. The guarantee for success in their work for every member of the National People's Army and the protection and security organs lies in their ties with the people. Socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism rule their thoughts and deeds. Under the leadership of the SED the National People's Army has developed as a modern socialist army. This is shown by the joint maneuver "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" and the joint command staff exercise "Soyuz-81." Our party and our country's workers have always ensured the equipment of our armed forces with modern weapons, new fighting and command equipment. They are thus capable of keeping pace with the development of the military system and helping to prevent NATO from achieving any military superiority. All army members have the task of mastering military equipment, which means taking account, in training and command, of the qualitatively increasing demands on the soldier-equipment interface. The working class and people of the GDR are proud of their army. Work for our defense, in particular the professional soldiers' responsible service, is honorable and deserves high respect and admiration from society.

In our view it will continue to be important to support our people's sons in our socialist armed forces and strengthen and consolidate all-round the unity of army and people. [applause]

Dear comrades, our party came from the people and exists for the people. It fights consistently for the interests of the working class and all working people. It is the leading force in fashioning the advanced socialist society. To serve the well-being and happiness of the people, to purposefully assist the builders of the new society and firmly to march ahead is the keynote of the party's work.

Our party has fully lived up to its tasks in politically guiding the social progress. For their militant work in the interest of our goals, their untiring, responsible work, full of initiatives, we thank all comrades and citizens from the bottom of our hearts from this 10th congress. [prolonged applause]

The steady ideological and organizational growth of the party, the further strengthening of its leading role, as well as its policy of alliance, are important features of the strengthening of our workers' and peasants' state.

Above all, the revolutionary characteristics of the working class as the power-wielding class, its increasing political maturity, its internationalist patriotic attitude in confronting imperialism and the bourgeois ideology, ideological and practical training, its ability to direct, plan and develop our socialist society--all these will develop further to an important extent during the coming stage. This means that our Marxist-Leninist party's leading role, its inspiring mobilizing force should be directed more strongly toward the integrated management with foresight of the development processes.

The SED is the party of revolutionary action. It embodies the identity between revolutionary theory and practice and word and deed. Backed by constant consultations with the workers, the abundant wealth of experience, our party leads the masses, teaching them and at the same time learning from them. In all these factors lie the causes for the great trust which the people place in us. [At this point, a 30-minute break in the proceedings takes place.]

Comrades, at present, our militant alliance [reference to SED] has 2,172,000 members and candidate members. With 79,668 basic organizations and departmental party organizations, our party is firmly rooted in all areas of social life. Since our ninth congress, 351,953 new fighters have joined our ranks. The influx of young people deserves emphasis. This was convincingly shown by the FDJ drive in honor of the 10th congress, with the admission of over 75,000 members of the socialist youth organization to our party. [applause] We feel sure that these young comrades, women and men, will further strengthen our party's fighting power and actively help implement the decisions of our 10th congress.

It is in line with our party's character as the conscious and organized vanguard of the working class and working people that its social composition has been strengthened. The proportion of workers among members is 57.6 percent. It has risen steadily and has reached the highest level since the founding of the GDR. Of the 263,920 workers who have been admitted as candidate members since the ninth congress, 241,423 work in physical production; 77.1 percent of our members and candidate members in industry and the building industry are employed in centrally-managed combines; 21.9 percent of people working in jobs in the GDR are SED members. It is worth emphasizing that an ever-increasing number of scientists, artists, doctors and teachers regard it as their political home. Since the ninth congress, over 34,000 members of the intelligentsia have applied to join the party. Altogether, 480,970 members of the intelligentsia are members of our party. Among them are 125,000 engineers and economists, 117,000 teachers and educators and 19,000 cultural workers. With the increase of 2.4 percent in the percentage of female members since our ninth congress, one-third of all members and candidate members are women. Of the candidate members admitted since the ninth congress, 269,789 are 25 or under; 42.5 percent of all party members and candidate members are under 40. In its age structure, too, our party looks to the future.

In line with the Leninist principle of individual selection and admission of candidate members, our political work is directed to forming in all groups of workers an active core of communists without considerably enlarging the party in numerical terms. We strive to strengthen our party in class terms in selected fields of social life, specifically from the economy. We thus ensure healthy development of the party to do justice to its character and role.

Comrades, our party elections have made it clear that the unity and cohesion of our party are based above all on its uniform ideology. It is only to be welcomed that the elected executives will continue to regard ideological work as the core of party work as a whole. The doctrine of Marx, Engels and Lenin is the only science enabling us to understand and consciously shape the past, present and future. History bears out that only on the basis of this doctrine is it possible to victoriously wage the revolutionary struggle for the interests of the working class and all working people.

Without it, no one has ever abolished exploitation and built the foundation of the new society, let alone built the advanced socialist society. Models for a degenerated socialism, from whatever quarter, have always proved useless, no matter how much they are vaunted by Western mass media. Lenin's doctrine fully applies today: that there is no third ideology between bourgeois and socialist ideology. Our party adheres to that view in every instance of socialist construction and international class struggle. [applause] Fidelity to Marxism-Leninism is fidelity to the truth, to science, perception of the objective laws governing social development and their revolutionary application in the interest of the working people. [applause]

In the period under review, our party devoted great attention to the ideological education of its members, the training and further training of its cadres. During the 1976-80 period, 3,376 comrades studied at the Karl-Marx Party College of the SED Central Committee. A total of 500,195 comrades attended the courses run by the Karl-Liebknecht Party College of the SED Central Committee and the bezirk and kreis party schools run by the bezirk and kreis executives. In various events in the party school year, 100,000 propagandists helped 1.5 million members and candidate members and some 200,000 nonparty people to thoroughly assimilate our ideology and to more deeply penetrate the dialectic of domestic and foreign policy.

Comrades, it has been shown that our party's executive organs have displayed a high degree of scientific foresight and the ability to mobilize the energy of the masses with a view to the chief objectives in solving current tasks. Their decisions demonstrate the dynamic force of the collective thinking of this party, its enhanced theoretical knowledge and analytical skills.

In three main directions, above all, the party's political direction of social progress must be further improved:

1. High quality and effectiveness of directive work will be attained where the implementation of Central Committee decisions is cohesively secured down to party group level and every work team. An integrated approach, a collective spirit, and personal responsibility, internal party democracy, a lively party life, absolute fidelity to decisions and sustained party control are elements to which greater importance than ever is attached in the organization of work.

2. The economy is and remains the crucial arena for revolutionary action of the party and each communist. Therefore, the party's leading organs must generate such initiatives and actions as will secure a high growth performance. That includes the constant analysis and general dissemination of directly applicable management and work experience.

3. The strengthening of the political consciousness of working people and their revolutionary attitude and the promotion of their activities and will to perform, their moral, intellectual and political qualities, demands a high level of direction and party work and work with the masses. The yardstick for all political-ideological work is its mobilizing impact on men's thinking and conscious action for socialism. Crucial is the way in which communists carry the party's word to the masses, prove themselves at the focal points of life, are informed about the mood and opinion of the masses and support everything calculated to advance us.

Everywhere the key to this is a work by this party closely linked with life, comradely relations with all citizens, an exact knowledge of what moves them. What we consider a determining element in the political work of the communists is meeting people with respect, understanding them and being understood by them. Whoever carries responsibility as an official in our party, state and economy must make the word of the work prevail, be sympathetic with the concern of the citizens, be alert to any kinds of signs react quickly and with care to proposals and criticism by the working people and bring about solutions where they are necessary and possible. Poor routine, bureaucratic narrowmindedness, arrogance and heartlessness in dealing with people are foreign to him. However, correct conduct is due in part to the resolute work of the party control commissions. WE assume that concrete information will essentially promote an understanding of all tasks and problems of our time among all communists and workers.

Fully aware of the superiority of our good cause, it has always been a good policy to explain the situation in complicated periods as it actually is and not to avoid discussing difficulties. A revolutionary must be able to convince the masses politically, and at the same time be able to organize their work. By his professional expertise, his modesty, his exemplary private life, the party official gains the confidence of the workers, whether at the work collective, in the residential area or elsewhere.

Comrades, the basic party organizations have developed into centers of political activity and trusting relations with the workers. They are becoming increasingly more prominent as organizers in order to realize our course of unity in economic and social policy. One important precondition for this is the degree of party membership. In the metal industry it amounts to 32.9 percent; in coal and energy, 23.5 percent; in the chemical industry, 32.3 percent; in machine and vehicle building, 20.6 percent. The membership and the creative work of the party groups determine to a large extent the quality of internal party activity, the atmosphere of political awareness and the willingness to assume leadership tasks in the working teams. The closer our party teams are to the masses, the higher the combat power and authority of the entire party organization. Wherever the party leadership regularly reports on the results achieved in implementing party resolutions, where open criticism is practiced and opinions are taken seriously, internal party democracy can develop. One convincing testimony of this is the work done by basic units on the combat program. Experience has shown that voluntary work, and its form and methods, have developed well--thanks largely to the party secretaries, 97 percent of whom are working voluntarily.

Dear comrades. Being filled with pride in the achievements of the socialist fatherland, the workers are increasingly guided by the ideas of socialism. Pleasing results have been achieved by being fully in touch with the masses, as expressed by the entire policy of our party, and strict adherence to the principle of seeking open discussion with the workers on the planning of our domestic and foreign policy. Solidarity has strengthened, and the relationship of trust between party and people has become still closer. This is expressed by the great initiative with which the workers pledge themselves to the party's policy and work toward its successful implementation. New demands made on the level of (?political) work are the result of increasing intellectual demands by the people. We have to deal with informed and educated people who will not be satisfied with platitudes and slogans. They expect comprehensive information and cogent arguments in order to be politically correctly guided.

As is known, we proceed from the premise of building our socialist society under outward looking conditions, despite constant interference by imperialism. This can only strengthen our resolve to prove again the superiority of our successful domestic and foreign policy. Our constant watchwords are ideological vigilance, steadfastness and the ability to set our strong standpoint against the attempts at manipulation by imperialist opinion makers. More than ever the objective is to respond to all political and social questions in keeping with class awareness and to reach the heart of all manifestations. The reply to the question of for whose benefit it is, remains the acid test for the analysis of all events, for correct decisions and correct actions in all situations of the class struggle. This is true both for the tasks of socialist construction and for the fight against imperialism and its counterrevolutionary machinations.

The mass media are today playing a very important role. They are ideological instruments in the hands of the peasant and workers' power and also in the hands of the imperialist bourgeoisie. The important task for press, radio and television, is to see and to realize the active dissemination of socialist ideology, domestic and foreign policy information, the intellectual and cultural enrichment and entertainment in its broadest sense, as a homogenous task. And, above all, the role of press, radio and television must be developed further as organs of the social exchange of experiences of the workers.

This means the workers themselves should speak about their ideas, initiatives, proposals and critical remarks; that the work with viewer, read and listener letters and people's correspondents be activated.

Comrades. It is with joy and satisfaction that we witness the way in which the young generation has made the party's program its very own concern. It is with revolutionary zeal and civic responsibility that it lives up to the tasks assigned to it by the ninth party congress.

In our society party and youth are one because socialism corresponds with the aims and ideals of the younger generation and offers all young people the prospect of a secure future. Socialism, as we know from our own life, needs youth, and the younger generation needs socialism. [applause]

As socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists the young workers, engineers and scientists, the young cooperative farmers, students and apprentices, schoolchildren and members of the Armed Forces contribute to the strengthening and protection of our German Democratic Republic and to the safeguarding of peace. By their deeds and plans, youth--aware of its class--continues the revolutionary tradition of the struggles against war and fascism of the early activists and of the initiators of socialist competition. The outstanding results of the party congress initiatives by the FDJ and the Pioneer action "10th Party Congress" confirm the ties of trust and solidarity between youth and our party. Never before could a state on German soil be so proud of its youth as we are here in the German Democratic Republic. [applause]

Youth in the German Democratic Republic see their interests represented and their ideals embodied in our state of workers and farmers. This socialist state was and is a state of youth and it will always be so. The correctness of our party's youth policy has once again been confirmed. We shall continue to be faithful to the proven principle of placing full trust in youth and giving them a high degree of responsibility. Working youth naturally enjoy our particular attention. Today there is no area in which our Free German Youth does not hold its own. It faces up--ready for work, creatively, responsibly--to the demands of the 1980's and proves its worth on all fronts of the class struggle as a reliable helper and loyal reserve of fighters of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. [applause]

Let us bear in mind the numerous initiatives by the more than 38,000 youth brigades and the wide youth movement for mastering science and technology; let us bear in mind the vigilance of the FDJ members in uniform in protecting our people's achievements. And last but not least, let us bear in mind the work of the FDJ, recognized by the democratic youth of the world, in the World Federation of Democratic Youth and in the International Union of Students, as well as the work of the FDJ friendship brigades in three continents. Before the party congress we called on the young members and young developers of advanced socialist society to: Gain knowledge--knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and use it as a compass for your life! Make the communist reason for living your own to do everything for the good of the people! Learn from the history of the SED and the experience--gained in struggle--of the older generation! Live according to an active position in life, according to a socialist class viewpoint which stands up to all the storms of our age! Use every opportunity of our socialist society to increase your knowledge, to prove your abilities, to test your talents! Prove yourselves, in solving the tasks of the SED program, to be passionate, joyous fighters for the ideals of communism! [applause]

Our party is firmly convinced that, in realizing the decisions of our 10th party congress, it can fully rely on the Free German Youth. As the revolutionary vanguard of the GDR's younger generation it has the support of us all in communist education. Nothing can be more dear to a communist than to inspire young people to our noble aims. We expect every comrade--starting with the education of his own children--to pass on his experience of life to youth and to contribute to strengthening the revolutionary unity of the generations. [applause]

Comrades, as an inseparable part of the international communist movement our party is closely linked with the other communist and workers' parties, with all revolutionary and anti-imperialist organizations and forces. What is decisive here is the coordination of aims in the struggle for peace, social progress and solidarity. There is growing acknowledgement on the part of our full-fledged fighting comrades that there be understanding, cooperation, of joint action on the basis of mutual respect and independence. The international communist movement underwent, under complicated conditions, a further upswing and in the class disputes of the 1970's proved itself to be the most influential political force of the present day. This is so because its programs and the aims of its action most profoundly correspond to the interests of the peoples, the vital interest of mankind. Only in heroic, altruistic struggle have the communists contributed to continuing positive changes in the international balance of forces, to strengthening socialism, to pushing back imperialism. Standing in the front line, the communists are the most resolute and most courageous fighters in the worldwide struggle of the peoples for peace, national and social liberation. [applause]

It is known throughout the world that our party, our state and our people practice active solidarity with all parties, movements and peoples fighting for national and social liberation. We also rate highly the solidarity which has been and is granted to us. Cooperation with the other revolutionary forces, above all with the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America, gives us valuable stimulation, experience and information. During the past years the SED has done much to consolidate and expand the exchange of experience and views and the bonds of solidarity in the struggle against imperialism. Solidarity with the struggling peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Chile, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe occupied an important place.

We are developing our relations with the fraternal parties on the proven and inalienable basis of proletarian internationalism. The exchange of delegations has increased. During the period covered by the report our party was host to a total of 980 delegations, including 800 from communist parties, 150 from friendly revolutionary parties and organizations, and 30 from socialist or social-democratic parties. We, for our part, sent 550 party delegations abroad.

Our party attaches major importance to bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the fraternal parties of the socialist community. At the forefront is the consolidation of the fraternal alliance with the CPSU, the most experienced, most steeled, strongest revolutionary party. [applause] This is a guarantee of our combat strength and our success.

In regular multilateral discussion by Central Committee secretaries, and in other forms, a substantial contribution is made toward coordinating international policy, discussing the tasks in further perfecting the political system of socialism, increasing the role of the party, improving the work of mass organizations, and developing socialist democracy. Last year there were outstanding examples of the tenacity and willingness of the communist and workers' parties in facing up to the new conditions of its struggle and to the need for the broader mobilization of action alliances.

As was emphasized at the 1976 Berlin conference of the 29 communist parties of Europe, appraisals gained and common action aims are of great importance for the struggle for peace, security, disarmament and social progress. Closer cooperation was also served by the meeting of the fraternal parties of Latin America, the Arab countries, the African countries, and other regions, the Paris meeting of 22 European fraternal parties in April 1980, the scientific conferences in Sofia in 1978 and in Berlin in 1980, the actions against the neutron weapon as well as against NATO's Brussels missile decision.

The appraisal of our ninth party congress that the logic of the socialist revolution, of the construction of socialism and communism is today becoming effective under the most varied conditions has been impressively affirmed in life.

There is a growth in the multiplicity and complexity of these conditions and of the problems and tasks with which the revolutionary forces have to deal. At the same time there arise for all communist and workers' parties in the three main revolutionary streams more and more forcibly common, international tasks which require comprehensive unity of all revolutionary, antiimperialist forces. This includes, in particular, the decisive reply to the imperialist confrontation course, and the struggle to continue international detente in the political and military field.

The prevention of a nuclear world war with which imperialism is threatening mankind most urgently demands joint action. Solving the energy, raw material and food problems of the world, implementing democratic economic relations, overcoming neocolonial exploitation of peoples and pushing back international monopolies are, likewise, only possible through joint, coordinated efforts. The development of the world revolutionary process of the past years was marked by the expansion of the fighting front against imperialism, by its growing influence. New social and political forces were included in the struggle. There arose from the experience of the anti-imperialist forces a stronger striving for unity.

In the struggle for peace, national independence, social progress, the working classes display [few words indistinct] a fighting vigor and will to fight, which have clearly grown. Evidence of this is seen in the results of the international scientific conference on the joint struggle of the workers' movement and of the national liberation movement against imperialism and for social progress which was held in Berlin in October 1980.

Our party will continue to support all proposals and practical initiatives which are aimed at developing cooperation between the communist and workers' parties in all suitable forms in such a way that our movement can meet even better the demands of the age.

In agreement with other fraternal parties, the SED endorses the holding of international discussions and meetings on current and urgent questions of the joint struggle. If we consider the multitude of new problems that crop up in the march forward of the revolutionary forces, then it is not surprising that from time to time they, and the communists too, have differing interpretations. The best path we can take is that of joint action for common aims, drawing conclusions from varied experiences in the practice of the class struggle, from a comradely exchange of opinion and in the creative development and in enriching of our Marxist-Leninist theory. As in the past this includes for us to determinedly repel anticommunist, social-reformist and opportunist assaults. In the past few years our party has further developed the cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties, collecting positive experiences while doing so. Relations and contacts were established and further developed with the two Belgian socialist parties, the Swedish Labor Party, the Social-Democrat Party of Finland, the French Socialist Party, the Italian Communist and Socialist Parties, the Worker's Party of the Netherlands, the Socialist-Workers' Party of Norway, the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland, the Socialist Workers' Party of Spain, the Socialist Party of Japan, the Radical Party of Chile and the Socialist Party of Chile, the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru, the Socialist Party of Uruguay and the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico. The SED will continue to develop its relations of solidarity and cooperation with the revolutionary parties and movements of Africa, Asia and Latin America. These relations are founded on the joint interests of the struggle for the national independence of peoples, against neocolonialism, for the overcoming of economic backwardness and for social progress. In addition we are ready and we shall strive to strengthen, in the vital interests of the people, the contacts with all other parties and organizations, including socialist and social democratic ones, who cherish peace and detente.

Dear comrades, our 10th party congress has set out a clear Marxist-Leninist course for the coming future. It will be a time of new initiatives and creative work, a time in which the GDR will be further strengthened and will flourish.

The tasks we have set ourselves, although they might be great and beautiful, are not easy ones. Life under socialism will be made better for all. Our social security will continue to be available to everyone and will be further increased. We shall also have peace in the future. Our party, closely united with the people, will exert every effort to ensure this. [applause]

Comrades, as the party of the working class and all the workers of our country we stand firmly by the proven principle: Nothing we do is done for its own sake--everything serves the well-being of the working people. [applause]

True to this principle we are marching ahead together on the same course of our party's program, we strengthen our socialist fatherland, increase the strength of the socialist community and of the revolutionary world movement. [applause]

Long live the socialist GDR! [applause] Long live the great unity and cohesion of the communist workers' parties! [applause] Long live the world-changing teaching of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism! Long live the SED! [applause]

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 0851 GMT on 11 April carries a report on the Honecker speech to the SED Congress, including a passage on GDR policy on Berlin which is not included in the preceeding East Berlin Voice of the GDR version of the speech.

[The following ADN passage appears to follow paragraph one on page E 12:

["'Also part of this is that "both German states desist from straining, to the maximum extent, the quadripartite agreement on Berlin (west) of 3 September 1971. The GDR wants Berlin (west) to lead a calm and normal life. This requires strict observance and total application of the quadripartite agreement, especially the key provision that Berlin (west) is not a constituent part of the FRG and cannot go on being governed by it. In keeping with this we adopted various initiatives in order to develop and expand the relations with Berlin (west).'

["'Any agreement,' Erich Honecker went on to say, 'that is based on mutual advantage is of course of indisputable value to the permanent residents of Berlin (west). But damaging are the growing attempts to treat Berlin (west) as an FRG land, contrary to the quadripartite agreement, and to suck it into the whirlpool of NATO policies. Both in the interests of peace and calm in that region we would advise that good sense prevail. As before, we are ready to negotiate on questions of mutual interest and to seek solutions with the Senate of Berlin (west) on a basis of mutual advantage.'"]

SEIBT READS AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT TO CONGRESS

LD131450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (ADN)--The SED Central Committee report to the 10th party congress is fully endorsed by the party's Central Auditing Commission. This was announced today by its chairman, Kurt Seibt, before the party congress delegates. The report impressively and convincingly demonstrates that the general line set down by the 8th and 9th party congresses (1976 and 1971) has been successfully continued and creatively developed in keeping with the demands of the eighties.

"This achievement of historic consequence is confirmation of the fundamental superiority of socialism over capitalism. It proves that the German Democratic Republic, the first German socialist state, utilizes ever more efficiently, even in the aggravated conditions of the international class war of the eighties, its advantages, its motivating force and its opportunities." It is indisputable "that we successfully continued our advance and that we have managed to negotiate the most successful path of our republic's history." This is an indication of the party's great political and ideological maturity, its clear Marxist-Leninist policy and the closed unity and cohesion of its ranks.

This is the result "of the purposeful work of the Central Committee and of its general secretary, our Comrade Erich Honecker, whom we cordially thank for the wise, realistic and determined policies which are in the interests of peace and socialism," Kurt Seibt said. He pointed to the great significance of the 26th CPSU Congress which was stressed in the Central Committee report. "The inspiring conviction of being victorious, the creative power and revolutionary spirit and the fidelity to proletarian internationalism which emanate from that congress, fills German communists with optimism and renewed courage to continue to fight." The fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the close combat unity with its communist party represent for the SED, which unswervingly follows Ernst Thaelmann's bequest, and for the entire people, the foremost principle governing their policies and their simultaneously cherished cause.

Kurt Seibt reported that in keeping with the party statute, the Central Auditing Commission had carried out numerous investigations into the work of the party organs, the party apparatus and the party's orientation. Of importance was the treatment given to the affairs of the working people, their petitions, proposals, instructions and criticisms. When checking the party's work in other spheres, the commission supported and paid special attention to the party organizations at combines and enterprises in view of their importance. It emerged from this that the party organizations who had progressed the most were those that had aimed their political leadership activities at such qualitative factors as a speedy increase in productivity.

Seibt stated that numerous GDR citizens had trustingly turned to the Central Committee, most of them directly to the general secretary. These appeals were studied thoroughly and, whenever possible satisfactorily settled for their initiators. Important questions were given their due in the party leadership's decisions and measures.

Seibt pointed out that the GDR workers had helped prepare for the 10th party congress with pledges, proposals and advice "on an unprecedented scale."

"In this joint cooperation we see a thing of great value, one of the essential forms of their participation in the governing of the state and the economy, an expression of their great sense of responsibility, and their support for our road and goals. In a word: Here we have socialist democracy in action."

"Our party's successes would be unthinkable without the great theoretical work that our party leadership has carried out in further developing Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics for the expansion of the advanced socialist society," Kurt Seibt continued. The SED's theoretical achievements also found expression in various scientific conferences and exacting publications.

Seibt said the party publishing houses' activities had been considerable. In the period under review, the Dietz Publishing House alone had issued over 1,000 books with a total of 61 million copies, approximately 1/4 of which were by Soviet authors. The Marx-Engels total output was 13 volumes. Seibt singled out in particular the 1 million editions of the SED's history (an outline), the Thaelmann biography, the writings of such important workers' leaders as Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker's autobiography "Out of My Life."

HAGER ADDRESSES 10TH SED CONGRESS 12 APRIL

DW131627 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Speech by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, opening the afternoon session of the 10th SED Congress--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, the party congress continues its discussions. Prior to giving the floor to the next discussion speaker, I would like to tell the delegates that the 10th party congress so far received 8,812 greetings and commitments regarding socialist competition. [applause]

Party and workers collectives, workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia, citizens from all classes and strata of our people express their deep confidence in the policy of our party which is so close to the people. The greetings and commitments regarding the report delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, to the 10th party congress express happy agreement and actively support the continuation of the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policies through new work deeds for the further increase of ecoromic achievements.

In proxy for the thousands of commitments we would like to name the Leuna workers who have produced an additional 350 tons of caprolactem and 275 tons of synthetic phenol. Also the working people of [words indistinct] combine, of the chemical combine [words indistinct] of the powerplant "friendship among the people" and the Oberlausitz textile plants committed themselves to surpass the planned growth rates.

The working people of the soft coal combine Sanftenberg state that since the beginning of this year they have achieved 2.5 additional daily productions. [applause]

The assembly collectives of the Saalfeld machine construction plant report that in cooperation with [word indistinct] specialists they have put into operation a fully automated assembly line for electric engines 4 months before schedule.

(2,600) working people of the Stralsund people's shipyard send fighting greetings from a communist [word indistinct] in honor of the party congress. Fighting greetings have been sent to our party congress from various plant and work collectives of the Soviet Union, such as, for example, from the Donetsk metallurgical works and the Volgograd aluminum plant, who in honor of our party congress [words indistinct due to applause].

The crew of the motor ship Wismar sends greetings via Radio Ruegen which is on the high sea with solidarity goods for Angola. [applause]

From the rostrum of the 10th party congress we cordially thank all working people of our country for their fighting greetings and commitments, wishing them great successes for the [word indistinct] implementation of the ambitious tasks set by our 10th party congress. [applause] We say thanks and we express our appreciation to all comrades from all continents for the internationalist greetings they have sent to our party congress. [applause]

Comrades, in order to make a greeting speech to our 10th party congress, the floor is given to politburo member and Central Committee secretary [announcer intervenes, discontinuing recording of Hager speech]

13 APRIL SPEECHES, REPORTS BY EAST GERMANS

Credentials Committee Report

DW131743 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0902 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Report of the SED's Credentials Commission read by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at the 10th SED Party Congress at the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin on 13 April 1981--recorded]

[Text] Comrade delegates, dear guests: Commensurate with the decision of the Central Committee's 12th meeting, 2,691 delegates were elected in a ballot following the Bezirk delegates conferences in preparation of the 10th party congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. They comprise 2,573 voting delegates and 118 nonvoting delegates. The delegates to the party congress represent a total of 2,172,110 members and candidates of the party, who are organized in 79,668 basic organizations, including 23,394 party department organizations. There are 741 female comrades among the voting delegates who account for 28.8 percent of the delegates. 41 nonvoting female comrades were delegated to our party congress. 1,728 delegates, that is 64.2 percent, are partaking for the first time in a party congress of the SED.

Comrades, the 10th party congress is attended by 2,560 voting delegates, that is 99.5 percent, and 118 nonvoting delegates, that is 100 percent. 13 delegates are absent for justified reasons. 994 guests are attending the consultations of our party congress. The composition of the party congress delegates is in line with our party's nature as presented by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, in the report of the Central Committee to the 10th party congress. It reflects the SED's firm embedding in the working class and its close ties with the class of cooperative farmers, socialist intelligentsia and the entire people of the GDR.

Of the delegates to our party congress 1,728, that is 64.2 percent, are workers; 193, that is 7.2 percent, are cooperative farmers; 713, that is 26.5 percent, are members of the intelligentsia; 57, that is 2.1 percent, belong to other social categories.

The Credentials' Commission stresses that 74.6 percent of the delegates come from the working class according to their social origin and that 64.3 percent were workers when they became party members. 1,285 delegates are working in the fields of industry, construction works, traffic, post and telecommunications as well as in socialist agriculture, 853 of which belong to basic organizations in central-administered industry and construction combines.

In preparation for the 10th party congress they obtained excellent results in the socialist competition as rationalizers, innovators and initiators, in the allround strengthening of the German Democratic Republic and in creating the required production growth of the national economy in the eighties. 175 delegates to the party congress are scientists, pedagogues, cultural workers and physicians. This is expressive of our party's firm alliance with science and culture.

The party's high political and professional level mentioned in the report of the Central Committee is also mirrored by the delegates of the party congress. 1,757 voting delegates, that is 68.3 percent, are university or technical school graduates. 1,164 of them were workers prior to their studies. 78.9 percent of the voting delegates attended a party school. The level of the delegates' political and professional training is expressive of our party's purposeful and continuous educational policy.

Comrades, of the voting delegates 1,038 comrades, that is 40.3 percent, have been members of our party for more than 25 years. 5 voting delegates entered the party as early as before 1918. 68 comrades belonged to one of the two workers parties as early as before 1945 and 176 delegates joined our fighting alliance in the founding year of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

According to their age groups the composition of the delegates to the 10th party congress is the following:

The number of delegates up to 25 years of age amounts to 373 comrades, that is 14.5 percent;
26 to 30 years: 203 comrades, that is 709 percent [Mueckenberger corrects himself] that is 7.9 percent [laughter];
31 to 40 years: 358 comrades, that is 13.9 percent;
41 to 50 years: 824 comrades, that is 32 percent;
51 to 60 years: 701 comrades, that is 27.3 percent;
61 to 65 years: 52 comrades, that is 2 percent;
Above 65 years of age: 62 comrades, that is 2.4 percent.

Nonvoting delegates: up to 25 years: 32 comrades, that is 27.1 percent;
26 to 30 years: 11 comrades, that is 9.3 percent;
31 to 40 years: 20 comrades, that is 16.9 percent;
41 to 50 years: 31 comrades, that is 26.3 percent;
51 to 60 years: 21 comrades, that is 17.8 percent;
61 to 65 years: 1 comrade, that is 0.9 percent;
Above 65 years: 2 comrades, that is 1.7 percent.

Thus, the composition of our party congress delegates illustrates the unity existing between revolutionary tradition and present and future struggle of the working class. 88 delegates participated actively in the antifascist resistance struggle. 26 of them had been incarcerated for years in penitentiaries, prisons and concentration camps by Hitlerite fascism. Their courageous struggle, full of sacrifices, deserves our special respect. [prolonged applause]

2,424 of the comrades delegates, that is 90.1 percent, are exercising electoral functions within the party. 1,950 delegates, including 300 secretaries, are working in the leaderships of basic organizations and party department organizations and thereby are mobilizing the party and work collectives for implementing the party's police.

779 of the voting and nonvoting delegates are deputies of the people's representative bodies. Comrades, 2,216 voting delegates were honored with high state awards for their outstanding merits in the shaping of the socialist society in the German Democratic Republic and in the protection of our socialist fatherland. They include 108 holders of the Karl-Marx order. 19 comrades were decorated with the star of the people's friendship. 938 delegates are holders of the order of national merit. 4 delegates hold the title of hero of the German Democratic Republic; 101 delegates hold the title hero of work; 59 are recipients of the national prize and 420 delegates hold the banner of work order. 90 of the nonvoting delegates have been decorated with high state awards.

The credentials commission evaluates the composition of delegates to the 10th party congress as expressive of the high degree of political-ideological and organizational maturity of our party and its combat strength grown during the successful implementation of the decisions of the 9th party congress.

The credentials commission applies to the 10th party congress to recognize the mandates of 2,560 delegates and to approve of report submitted by the Credentials Commission. [applause]

Felfe Address

DW131609 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0916 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Speech by SED Central Committee Politburo member Werner Felfe, first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk management, addressing 10th SED congress--recorded]

[Text] In the Central Committee report to the 10th party congress, Comrade Erich Honecker worked out the new demands for the increased performance of our economy. It is a matter of organically uniting the advantages of socialism with the scientific-technical revolution, and on the basis of the economic laws of socialism to more effectively exploit particularly the qualitative factors of our economic growth.

Lenin taught us that the permanent increase of labor productivity is decisive. In this sense the party leadership headed by our General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, has done a great job in past years. We have simultaneously gathered a number of important experiences in economic practice.

We are aware of it that the new and ambitious aims cannot be achieved any more with the old methods and means. As outlined in the Central Committee report to the 10th party congress, we could therefore fully (rely) on the entire width of scientific-technical progress as the main factor of intensification and as the most important motor for increasing productivity and effectiveness.

Our experience indicates that thus all prerequisites exist for a high increase of labor productivity. The 24 percent increase of the industrial goods production in the past 5-year plan was achieved by more than 90 percent due to increased labor productivity. Due to the concrete achievements of science and technology, due to the switch to a uniform scientific-technical policy oriented toward the economic main points, it was possible to save 156 million work hours in the same period. This is tantamount to a social work achievement of 90,000 working people.

In combines and enterprises a new tradition was forming, namely to increase labor productivity faster than the production of goods. At present all collectives try to follow the example of those [word indistinct] combines and plants of the bezirk which have achieved this aim in 1980. In 1981 we want to surpass the planned labor productivity increase by at least 2 percent. Our party has shown the way how to do this.

Achieving a labor productivity increase beyond the usual limits means fighting even more persistently for the implementations of new technologies and using microelectronics and robot technologies.

Comrade Erich Honecker pointed out in the Central Committee report particularly the exploitation of domestic raw materials. For our economy this is of extraordinary importance. In view of this situation the further development of coal-carbide chemistry is of great economic significance. The current carbide production of 1.2 million tons a year is an equivalent to 5 to 6 million tons of oil.

Simultaneously this production brings influence to bear on a final economic product of M20 to M30 billion. The aim is to increase carbide production to 1.3 million tons annually. This calls for wide-scale and close cooperation between science and practice. Therefore we attribute greatest importance to the agreement between the GDR Academy of Sciences and the Buna chemical plant as well as to the initiative of the Leuna-Merseburg Scientific-Technical University aimed at an increased carbide production.

We want to find in all fields new solutions for higher refinement of raw materials corresponding to the demands of our time. The newly built combines and the ensuing concentration of the greatest part of economic and scientific potentials give us also new possibilities. In Halle Bezirk a wide-spread movement has developed for better exploitation of raw materials available to us, for a high-level material economy, for the decrease of the specific consumption of national energy [word indistinct] and for the increase of productivity and effectiveness of production.

This is the case in the Leuna plants as well as in the Mansfeld combine. The working people in Buna fight for it as well as those in the Wolfen film plant. This characterizes the work in the Bitterfeld chemical combine as well as in the agro-chemical combine in [name indistinct], in the Halle pump plant, the Bitterfeld soft coal combine and many other fields. Production is most different in these combines, but all are directed by the idea of making the best of the available to the benefit of the people, of achieving the highest results with as little expenditures as possible.

Further Report

LD132150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0911 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] [No dateline supplied] Werner Felfe, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk SED leadership, said that the 245,000 communists of the Halle Bezirk fully endorse the exacting tasks for the further building of an advanced socialist society. The bezirk workers have fulfilled all their pledges in honor of the party congress. Since the start of 1980, industry has gained an extra 3.8 working days in excess of plan and last year, agriculture experienced the best grain yield ever, of 4.89 tons per hectare. Livestock production tasks were overfulfilled in all spheres.

The successes that were registered in all spheres of life and which were listed in the Central Committee report to the party congress, found their expression in the Halle Bezirk, among others, in the fact that 145,000 apartments have been built or modernized here since the 8th party congress. This means that 30,000 or so more apartments were built in the past decade than in the previous 20 years, since the GDR's foundation. In this 5-year plan 97,000 apartments will be newly constructed or modernized.

"We realise that the new and demanding goals can no longer be attained with traditional methods and means," the speaker underlined. The aim for 1981 is to exceed the planned increase in labor productivity by at least 2 percent. A program has been worked out for the installation of at least 5,000 to 6,000 first to third generation industrial robots by 1985. This will replace at least 15,000 workers. An important national economy task is to speed up the coal-carbide chemicals industry and to develop it further. The goal is to raise annual carbide production to 1.3 million tons.

"It is true that both in our bezirk and in the country as a whole we have but few raw materials but we have one very important thing: we have an experienced working class with a high level of education and creativity and we have wise cooperation farmers," Felfe went on. "We have an experienced and faithful intelligentsia which scores great achievements. We have confidence in the party's policies and we are ready to dedicate everything to them."

In his capacity as a member of the Honecker-led Central Committee delegation that took part in the 26th CPSU party congress, Felfe said that everything which had been debated and decided in the Soviet capital is an inspiration and confirmation "that the heart of the socialist revolution beats in Moscow and that the Soviet Union is the greatest power of socialism, of peace and of the fraternal socialist community, which is rallied around it." The depth of the friendship between the USSR and the GDR is particularly influenced by the close personal ties between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, the general secretaries of the two fraternal parties.

Felfe went on to say that the GDR, lying as it does, "in the heart of Europe, on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, is a cornerstone and a strong bastion of socialism and peace. The Werra and the Elbe will always be a barrier against imperialism."

Report on Krenz Speech

LD131712 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpts] In his contribution to the 10th SED Congress debate Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, said that only socialism gives young people security. The party's dialogue with young people is part of daily life in socialism. It contributes to young people's understanding of the party's policy and their willingness to follow it under all conditions, because nobody represents their interests better than the communists, Krenz said.

He went on to say that in our country, young people view the party's leading role as a natural, vital law of socialism.

Our experience is that young people's lives gain in purpose and greatness in line with the way in which we enable them to view our era--the era of transition from capitalism to socialism--in the light of Marxism-Leninism, Krenz continued. The enemies of socialism never tired of declaring this to be dogmatic. This claim by the anti-communists, revisionists and so-called 'renewalists' has long been seen as a maneuver aimed at separating the young generation from the mission of the working class. But an ideologically steeled youth does not allow itself to be separated from its party because the ideals of young people are in agreement with our party's policy.

Krenz also said: A few weeks before the 11th FDJ Parliament I can assure the party congress that the free German youth will continue to do its utmost as a helper and combat reserve of the party to ensure that the communist example inspires all young people to accomplish great things in strengthening and securely protecting our socialist fatherland, the GDR.

FOREIGN DELEGATES SPEAK TO CONGRESS 13 APRIL

SRV's Nguyen Duy Trinh

LD131644 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 13 Apr 81

["Foreign Guest Speakers Address the 10th SED Party Congress"--ADN headline]

[Text] [no dateline received] Nguyen Duy Trinh, head of the delegation of the Vietnam Communist Party, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee gave thanks for the GDR's great solidarity. The GDR proves itself daily as an important factor of stability, peace and security in Europe.

Imperialism's policy of creating points of tension in the Near and Middle East, in southwest and Southeast Asia, as well as in the Caribbean region is condemned to failure, thanks to the strengthening of socialism, as is the implementation of plans to expand counterrevolution's plot in Poland to remove the socialist achievements there.

It is necessary for all progressive forces in the world to move still closer together to continue the process of detente and defend peace. Hence socialist Vietnam fully welcomes the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress. Together with Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam steadfastly advocates that Southeast Asia should be turned into a region of peace and stability and that the great-power chauvinism of the Beijing leadership should be stopped.

Mongolia's Demchigiyn Molomjamts

LD131636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 13 Apr 81

["Foreign Guest Speakers Address the 10th SED Party Congress"--ADN headline]

[Text] [no dateline received] The SED, as a fighting section of the communist and workers movement, has made "worthy contributions toward the development of Marxist-Leninist teachings and the practice of real socialism," said head of the [MPRP] delegation Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. He conveyed cordial greetings from the Central Committee and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee, and from all workers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Right now the unity of action of the communist and workers parties and the joint endeavors by all anti-imperialist forces are becoming increasingly urgent in order to frustrate the treacherous plans of imperialism and defend the peace and security of the peoples, Molomjamts said. The MPRP supports the resolutions of the 26th CPSU party congress and regards it as its highest duty to continue to contribute toward the implementation of the coordinated foreign policy course of the fraternal countries. The speaker gave thanks for the GDR's fraternal aid and economic and technological assistance to his country. He expressed his satisfaction at the growing close cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples.

PCI's Gianni Cervetti

LD131536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpts] [no dateline received] Gianni Cervetti, member of the directorate and secretary of the Lombardia regional executive [title as received], paid tribute at the 10th SED Congress to the long relations between the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and the SED which had their origins in the joint struggle together with other progressive forces against the enemies of civilization, fascism and Nazism.

The speaker supported solving local conflicts and the most difficult situations, including the Mideast problem, by political means. As far as Afghanistan is concerned, the PCI has expressed its views. The PCI supports a solution agreed upon among all interested parties. Events in socialist Poland evoke fear and concern in Europe. The PCI wants the crisis and the tensions to be solved and overcome by political means.

The PCI representative closed by expressing the firm desire that relations between the PCI and SED may continue to develop positively and that relations of friendship and cooperation between Italy and the GDR will develop.

PCF's Gaston Plissonnier

LD131854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1322 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] [no dateline received] Addressing the 10th SED Congress, Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] as head of the PCF delegation conveyed friendly and cordial greetings from his party's Central Committee. He said that the present important changes in the world are marked by continuing progress in the socialist countries, a strong popular struggle in the capitalist countries and the onward march of the national liberation movements. However, this is no reason to underestimate the aggressiveness of imperialism. Gaston Plissonnier praised the socialist countries' decisive struggle for detente and disarmament, and described the GDR as a "powerful factor for peace, stability and security in Europe." The GDR has contributed effectively to maintaining peace on the continent and he stressed, the GDR has also secured for its population increasing material and cultural prosperity. "Your huge strides are testimonials to socialism. They deserve high esteem from everyone and admiration from your friends," he said.

The PCF delegation head continued: "Proceeding from the situation in Poland, anti-communists of all hues in France are waging a strong campaign against the socialist countries, and especially the Soviet Union." The PCF is also being strongly attacked, of course.

"The PCF is deeply convinced that it is up to the Polish United Workers' Party, the government and the Polish people to solve their problems through implementing economic, social and democratic reforms, which will enable them to march along the path of socialism."

Gaston Plissonnier said that close ties of friendship and solidarity exist between the PCF and the SED. In the interests of both peoples and countries "we want to develop further these relations and thus contribute to the joint struggle for peace, disarmament and security in Europe," he said.

Cuba's Almeida Bosque

FL132158 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Commander of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, today expressed in the GDR his firm conviction that peace will prevail and, with it, the noble and untiring efforts of communists throughout the world. Almeida was conveying greetings from all the Cuban people and particularly from their maximum leader Fidel Castro to all who are attending the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Congress being held in Berlin.

The chief of the Cuban delegation invited to the congress charged that imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, is trying with renewed aggressiveness to change the course of history and halt the irrepressible process of political and social changes in the world. Almeida added that to this end, the United States has undertaken the dangerous road of promoting the arms race and creating an open threat to peace.

In his speech at the SED congress in Berlin, commander of the revolution Juan Almeida charged that Washington, trying to undermine the growth and prestige of the liberation movements, attempts to identify revolutionary fighters as simple terrorists. Almeida said that on the American continent, the imperialists again are practicing the big stick policy, are threatening the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean and are arming and supporting the most corrupt dictatorships. Imperialist aggressiveness, he emphasized, extends to all regions of the world which they shamelessly proclaim as zones of their vital interests.

The possibility of reversing this situation, Almeida added, exists due to the permanent policy of peace and military might of the Soviet Union, and also because of the support for the cause of detente from the socialist and progressive forces throughout the world.

In his speech to the delegates to the SED Congress, Juan Almeida charged that with the new U.S. administration, the anti-Cuban campaign has been intensified and they even speak of a direct aggression against Cuba. Almeida added that the purpose is not only to destroy the example set by Cuba for the Latin American nations but also to punish the Cuban people for their irreversible friendship with the USSR and socialist community.

He recalled that as Fidel Castro recently said, the Cuban people are completely devoted to creative work but, with the same determination, they are training to defend the country for whose liberation there was a struggle that lasted more than 100 years.

Almeida expressed satisfaction because over the years ties of fraternal friendship between Cuba and the GDR have been established based on their common interests and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Chilean Delegate, DKP's Mies

LD131514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpts] At the 10th SED Congress in Berlin, Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, praised the GDR as "a great country, as a strong bastion of socialism and peace in Europe and the world." Its industrious people have great social awareness, and their Marxist-Leninist party is a shining example of progressiveness. This fact is emphatically confirmed by the SED Central Committee's report to the 10th party congress.

"We also reaffirm our support for the countries of the socialist community, now categorically reject all attempts by imperialists to interfere in their internal affairs, closing their ranks even more firmly in support of the PZPR and the Polish people who seek to strengthen and rejuvenate socialism," Luis Corvalan said.

The Chilean communists are firm in their resolution to regain, through the struggle of the working class, all the achievements they had gained in the past and which the dictatorship has destroyed one by one.

Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, described the SED as "the most successful party of the German worker movement." The German Communist Party is satisfied that the first workers and peasants state on German soil has not only asserted itself in the difficult clash between systems of the present time but, in conjunction with the other socialist countries, it has become a factor in international politics.

Uruguayan Delegate

LD131910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] [no dateline received] The SED Central Committee report gave an impressive picture of creative work in industry and agriculture, the development of the technological and scientific revolution and work in the cultural field for the people's well-being.

This was stated by Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee. What stands out most is the formation of a new people, formed by socialist humanism. The SED enjoys high international regard through its attitude to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In the current international situation, which is so strained and which the U.S. Government is undermining detente in such a scandalous manner by championing the policy of rearmament and once again trying to play the role of world gendarme, the GDR is again prominent as a bastion of peace. It always shows a constructive and earnest attitude in supporting the clearly thought out proposals of Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

"Comprehensive unity in defending peace, preserving and developing detente is vital task of all mankind which dominates everything," continued Arismendi. This task is linked with the historic struggle of the peoples of Latin-America and the Caribbean against imperialism fascism and tyrnanny, for complete economic and political self-determination, for social progress.

"Our peoples are experiencing a dramatic and decisive period," he said. That is why the response to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism is the unity of all revolutionary and democratic peoples and governments. Arismendi thanked the GDR people and government, the SED and Erich Honecker "for the great solidarity they have shown."

ADN Summary

LD132256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1947 GMT 13 Apr 81

["From the Addresses by Foreign Guests at the SED Congress"--ADN headline]

[Text][No dateline given] Ambrosio Lukoki, politburo member and secretary of the MPLA-Labor Central Committee, stated that the German communists have done the historic service of constructing from the ruins of the Second World War a country which enjoys the esteem and admiration of all nations fighting for freedom, independence and progress. This major work was the result of the great creative force of the GDR workers.

With regard to the current international situation, Lukoki stated: "The proletarian internationalism which the SED has always consistently embodied lends fundamental importance to its congress as far as the international communist and workers movement is concerned." This also apples to the increased help for the suppressed people of the world in their struggle for national independence. In view of the continued aggression by the South African regime, openly or covertly supported by international reactionary forces, against the Angolan people and the patriots of Namibia and South Africa, the solidarity of the countries of the socialist community is of inestimable value "and vital for our revolution."

Commandant of the Revolution Victor Tirado, member of the National Directorate of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], said that the people of Nicaragua welcome the GDR's successes as a contribution to the struggle of the peoples for independence and peace. He described under what difficult external conditions his country is currently building a new society.

Nicaragua needs the help and solidarity of all peoples in order to resist Washington's economic pressure. The stopping of all financial aid by the U.S. administration violates his homeland's dignity and represents disregard for Nicaragua's sovereignty. His country had stopped serving Washington and today is able, as a sovereign nation, to exercise self-determination. "We are certain that we can always count on the support of the socialist countries."

He called on all democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces of the world to unite to defend peace. The FSLN welcomes Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for peace and detente as vital to the peoples of the world.

The head of the delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], Chea Sim, first vice president of the KNUFNS Central Committee and member of the People's Revolutionary Council, cordially thanked the GDR for its solidarity with his people. At the same time he praised the GDR's policy of peace, based on firm principles, in alliance with the other socialist countries and progressive forces of the world. This counters the threats to mankind which arise from the unlimited accumulation of new nuclear weapons by NATO, from the intensification of the United States' aggressive machinations in various parts of the world and from the expansionist and hegemonist policy of leading circles in Beijing. "The GDR is ardently fighting against the arms race and for the implementation of detente in the world," Chea Sim stressed. He affirmed his conviction that the decisions of the 10th congress "will contribute to the union of all forces struggling for peace, independence and social progress."

The report to the 10th SED Congress has shown that the brave and industrious people of the GDR have well carried out their commitments to the party and fatherland and have been able to achieve splendid successes in all areas, stated Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and deputy premier. The SED and GDR people support equally the developing countries and the movements of peoples struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and equality in the world.

The Lao people note that the work of restructuring and social development has brought about good results. "Despite extensive obstacles and difficulties, we have been able to strengthen our revolutionary forces so much that national defense has become a matter for the whole people. In this way we have thwarted all acts of sabotage by the imperialists and the Beijing superpower expansionists and hegemonists and have been able to save and consolidate our young Lao People's Democratic Republic as an outpost of the socialist community in Southeast Asia."

The creation of a peace-loving socialist state in one part of Germany not only corresponds with the interests of the German people but is also an important factor for preserving peace in Europe and for strengthening the forces of socialism in the world. This was stated by Kim Hwan, Politburo member and secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee. Since the founding of the GDR, its people, while warding off unceasing sabotage and subversive machinations by the imperialists and all the country's class enemies, have shaped the country into a socialist state with advanced industry and agriculture and increased international esteem. "Today the fraternal GDR people, led by the SED with esteemed Comrade Honecker at the head, stands firmly as the western outpost of socialism, resolutely defends its power and its frontiers and purposefully continues to develop socialism."

Kim Hwan praised the fact that the GDR and DPRK have been linked in close friendship for a long time. "We will continue to try in future to steadily consolidate and develop this friendship and cooperation in the interests of the two peoples, in the interests of the common great cause of socialism-communism.

Fraternal greetings were conveyed on behalf of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee by the head of the PCP delegation, Carlos Costa, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the Central Committee. The 10th SED Congress, he noted, is an expression of the successes achieved in developing an advanced socialist society in the GDR and of the support which the party and socialist German state have provided for the anti-imperialist forces all over the world in the struggle for peace and progress.

Carlos Costa condemned U.S. imperialism's aggressive plans against the world's liberation and peace movement. This represented gross interference in the affairs of peoples. The imperialist and reactionary forces are currently trying to stir up the arms race by stationing new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This is being countered by the resolute action of the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces of the world. New impulses for the struggle for peace and detente emanated from Leonid Brezhnev's peace program at the 26th CPSU Congress which the Portuguese communists also fully support.

14 APRIL SESSION OF 10TH SED CONGRESS BEGINS

LD140842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0806 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN)--The 10th SED Congress began its 4th day of discussions this morning in the Palace of the Republic in Marx-Engels-Platz in Berlin.

Today's chairman, Guenter Mittag, introduced writer Guenter Goerlich as first speaker in the discussion of the Central Committee report.

'Text' of Congress Resolutions

LD141042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0941 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] ADN [No dateline received] The text of the 10th party congress resolution on the report of the SED Central Committee is as follows:

After receipt and detailed discussion of the Central Committee report to the 10th party congress delivered by General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Comrade Erich Honecker, the 10th SED Party Congress resolves:

1. The Marxist-Leninist line of the Central Committee and its practical work to implement the decisions of the 9th party congress and the SED party program are approved in their entirety.

2. The report of the Central Committee delivered by General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Comrade Erich Honecker, and the strategy and tactics he set out for GDR domestic and foreign policy, are confirmed.

3. The report of the Central Committee, the tasks and conclusions set out therein, are the guiding principle for unified and coherent action and the work of all SED party organizations, as well as that of communists in the organs of the socialist state power and in the mass organizations.

ACTIVITIES OF DELEGATIONS TO SED CONGRESS REPORTED

PZPR Delegation Tours Suhl

LD132106 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 13 Apr 81

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Tomaszewski]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (PAP)--The PUWP delegation for the 10th SED Congress, headed by member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, went to Suhl today.

During a rally in the Veb Elektrogeraetewerk, the floor was taken on behalf of the Polish delegation by first secretary of the PUWP VC in Wroclaw, Tadeusz Porebski.

Speaking about the recent meeting between Stanislaw Kania and Erich Honecker in Berlin, Porebski recalled that it mapped out new paths of cooperation between both parties and nations, bringing them nearer not only through neighborhood, but also through friendship, expressed in ideological, political and economic terms and in intensive activities aimed at consolidating the socialist community within the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA.

Speaking about the revanchist demands by West German revisionists in the increasing imperialist offensive, Porebski stressed the significance of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Leonid Brezhnev's peace proposals.

About the situation in Poland, Porebski said that our economic difficulties and the ensuing limitations in our planned supplies are no small concern for our allies. All the more do we appreciate the fraternal aid given us now by the GDR, just like Poland helped the GDR during the first years of its existence.

The speaker expressed his deep conviction that we will be able to solve our problems together with the working class and the entire nation--a nation deeply committed to socialism as the only way to build a better life. Poland is and will be a socialist state, faithful to its alliances, a firm, strong link in the socialist community, stressed Porebski.

Bilak on Poland, Socialism

LD131738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Jindrich Malota, reporting from Erfurt: The Czechoslovak delegation, led by Vasil Bilak, visited Erfurt today.

Shortly after lunch Comrade Bilak met the working people of the Herbert Warnke plant at a festive meeting. In his speech Comrade Bilak highly appraised the results which the SED and the entire society have attained in building an advanced socialist society. He said that at present the communists of both countries face major and exacting tasks. Their fulfillment is the prerequisite for implementing the social policy of the two parties while at the same time contributing to strengthening the entire socialist community.

We are happy that in the GDR we have a reliable neighbor and we wish to assure you, Comrade Bilak said, that the GDR, too, has a true ally in the CSSR.

Vasil Bilak, head of the CPCZ Delegation, member of the presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, devoted the next part of his speech to certain significant international political issues. The successes which the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the other countries have attained in building socialism resulted in socialism being an attractive social system for an increasing section of mankind. That is why its adversaries have changed their tactics. They no longer attack socialism as such but try to erode it from within, reconstruct it, improve it, adjust it to fit in with their ideas and interests.

This is particularly evident in the case of Poland.

In this context Comrade Bilak said: The West reproaches us for adopting a hard position toward Poland. This is not true. Poland is our friend and ally. We are adopting a hard position toward counterrevolution. All these sayings that socialism has gone bankrupt in Poland are false, Comrade Bilak went on to say. The only thing that can go bankrupt are models which fail to respect the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Socialism must always stand on both legs and not only on one. It is impossible to build socialist foundations in industry while private farming remains in the countryside.

In concluding his speech Comrade Bilak said: We have overcome many an obstacle, we have won many a battle. We shall overcome this obstacle as well and we shall advance on the road of socialism and communism.

Suslov, CPSU Delegation Tour

LD132020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Potsdam, 13 Apr (ADN)--Hundreds of boys and girls of the FDJ welcomed the head of the CPSU delegation to the 19th SED Congress, Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Potsdam on Monday with cheers. Accompanied by Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Mikhail Suslov and Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, CPSU Central Committee member, visited the historic site of the Potsdam agreements, Schloss Cecilienhof.

Commenting on the photographs showing the signatories of the 2 August 1945 agreement, Suslov remarked: When the photograph was taken, the Soviet representatives at this conference knew nothing about the American atom bomb. During those days of the conference, the then U.S. President Truman gave the command to drop it for the first time. While signing his name in the vistors' book, Suslov stressed that the Potsdam conference "laid the foundations for the peaceful post-war order in Europe."

After the visit, Guenther Jahn, Central Committee member and first secretary of the area executive, showed the guests other sights around the town.

Hungarian Delegation in Dresden

LD131922 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Dresden, 13 Apr (MTI)--The Hungarian delegation attending the 10th Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party under the leadership of Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Dresden on Monday. They were accompanied by Foreign Under-Secretary Herbert Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee, and Rudolf Rosmeisl, Budapest ambassador of the GDR.

At the Dresden county party committee the Hungarian guests were welcome by Secretary Oswin Forker and by other leaders of the county and the town. They briefed the guests about the life of the county and about the plans of fulfillment of the resolutions of the 10th congress. They also exchanged views about the two parties' activities.

The MSZMP delegation first went sightseeing in Dresden, then paid a visit at the computing and office machine factory of the Robotron complex. At present 130 young Hungarian skilled workers are engaged in the factory. The complex plays an important part in Hungarian-GDR economic cooperation. Hungary buys from it book-keeping, accounting and typing machines for some 40 million roubles annually and sells it computers and components.

After having been around the factory the Hungarian delegation attended a mass rally in the factory. Karoly Nemeth also delivered an address.

The head of the Hungarian delegation conveyed to the factory collective the cordial regards and best wishes of the Hungarian communists, of Janos Kadar personally and of the socialism-building Hungarian people. He praised the role of the factory in Hungarian-GDR cooperation and went on to stress:

"We, Hungarians, are following the run of your congress with great interest. We are fighting jointly for detente to continue in Europe, that together with all the peace-loving forces of the world we can foil the imperialist attempts which aim at increasing tension and accelerating the armament race."

"The construction of socialism and intensive economic development raise numerous problems both in Hungary and in the GDR. It is no small task to overcome the difficulties concomitant to the permanent worsening of the international economic conditions. We have no alternative but flexible adjustment to the changed conditions. Greater efforts, more efficient and better organized work are needed. We have reason to be confident. We base our future plans on the achievements, the historic experiences collected in the construction of socialism, on the talent and love of work of our people, as well as on the many-sided fruitful cooperation of the community of socialist countries," said, among other things Karoly Nemeth.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD1322?9 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The socialist German state has always shown itself to be ready and able to carry out its responsibility for peace, stated Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR foreign affairs minister. The GDR has thus increased the attraction of socialism. "If our country's foreign policy is well balanced then this is the result of our party's purposeful approach," Oskar Fischer stressed.

It would be a dangerous misjudgment of realities if the most aggressive circles of imperialism aggravate the international situation in their search for a way out of their crisis and as a reaction to the successes of the progressive forces and peace. It is no longer inevitable for reactionary forces to get their own way as was all too often the case in the past, the GDR foreign minister said. Today real chances exist for bringing about peace.

The new Soviet peace proposals presented by Leonid Brezhnev, Oskar Fischer stressed, combine measures for political as well as military detente, cover nuclear as well as conventional weapons, encompass ground, air and sea forces, touch upon all the centers of tension, initiate new diplomatic actions and stimulate fresh assertions of will by the social forces. This policy of peace points far into the future but there must be no delay in carrying it out.

"Today everyone who carries political responsiblity faces a question of conscience: What is your attitude toward the peoples' demand to live in peace? Do you seek cooperation or confrontation, do you want to negotiate or shoot?" Oskar Fischer stated. The attitudes of NATO countries and the USSR towards the offer of a moratorium on the siting of new medium-range nuclear missiles as a start to negotiations on the limiting and reduction of these weapons, or towards immediate talks between the USSR and United States, were predictable responses to the crucial question of our time."

Oskar Fischer went on to say: "It can be imagined what would happen if the socialist states dealt as carelessly and unscrupulously with the fate of mankind as some imperialist circles have repeatedly done. Such an attitude is alien to the GDR and the socialist states. The GDR heeds its political-geographic and military surroundings. The socialist German state and our party consistently present constructive and peaceable initiatives to promote cooperation."

It is not hard to see that the socialist states have adopted a number of ideas and concepts presented by the capitalist states. This should also encourage the Western states to take early steps towards securing peace. The GDR foreign minister stressed: "For the socialist states, the struggle for peace does not mean making temporary tactical moves. That is why they are drawing on all forces in this decisive issue which are interested in peace, disarmament and detente."

The GDR's concrete experiences prove, according to Oskar Fischer, that the policy of peaceful coexistence serves the well-being of the peoples. It is not a "fair weather policy" but one that can prove itself in tense, even dangerous times. "This is the GDR's basic attitude in its relations with the capitalist countries, including the FRG," the foreign minister stressed. "More than a little has been achieved during the past years and many things have been settled by agreement. The GDR is ready to supplement the system of contractually-secured relations of coexistence by further mutually advantageous agreements. Respect for sovereignty and equality on the part of all partners is the automatic prerequisite for this."

Oskar Fischer drew attention to the socialist program of peace as one of collective strategy and stressed that this also requires persevering work to strengthen socialism as well as the biggest possible contribution to the defense and development of all bastions of socialism and peace in the world.

"The GDR was, is and remains a stable and reliable partner in implementing the socialist program of peace. The GDR's words and action coincide; they count."

MUELLER COMMENTS ON POLISH UNREST, 'INTRIGUES'

LD132156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (ADN)--The Central Committee report was an impressive documentation of the victorious path of the socialist revolution in the GDR "which we have traveled along in an indestructable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and as a reliable part of the communist world movement," stated Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the SED Erfurt area executive.

He expressed the deep concern of the workers of the Erfurt area about the intensified attacks by internal and external counterrevolutionaries against socialism in Poland.

"They expect the revolutionary workers and all true patriots of People's Poland, led by the PZPR, to put an end once and for all to the counterrevolutionary intrigues. In our view, this is also the decisive prerequisite for the workers through strenuous work to be able to consolidate socialism in Poland and improve the life of the people," he said.

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS

AU102152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin, (ND)--The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings address signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker to the delegates of the 16th CPCZ Congress: The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 16th CPCZ Congress and to all communists of the CSSR. The members of our party and the GDR citizens pay great attention to this important event in the life of our socialist neighbor country, with which we feel most closely linked. The 16th party congress will introduce a new important stage of the social and economic development in the socialist CSSR.

Since the 15th party congress, further great results have been achieved in building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the CPCZ. The communists and all working people of the GDR pay great tribute to these successes. They view these successes as further evidence of the strength and superiority of work freed from the bonds of capitalism.

The inseparable alliance between the SED and the CPCZ is the work of generations of revolutionary fighters. Based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the alliance proves its strength in the joint struggle against capitalist exploitation and fascism. Today it is being implemented in the harmony of our parties' policy, in their close collaboration in building a developed socialist society and in the field of foreign policy.

Common tasks and aims are increasingly tackled by our joining material and intellectual potentials. This serves the benefit of our peoples and the prospering of the socialist community.

At a time of aggravated conflicts over detente, and of intensified struggle against the imperialist policy of confrontation and intensified arms buildup, the SED and CPCZ are uniting still more closely with the party and the land of Lenin and with all forces of peace and progress. The peace program which was continued at the 26th CPSU Congress and concretely expresses the peoples' yearning for a life without the danger of a world war mobilizes all our energies for the struggle to maintain peace as mankind's highest asset.

NEMETH LEADS PARTY DELEGATION TO SED CONGRESS

LD100402 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation has left for Berlin to attend the SED Congress, which will open on Saturday. The delegation is headed by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, BEGINS TALKS

Czyrek Arrival

LD140826 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Talks between the Hungarian and Polish foreign ministers have opened in Budapest. Jozef Czyrek arrived this morning and soon after began his talks with Frigyes Puja.

Topics of Talks

LD141020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Wojciech Stankiewicz, PAP correspondent in Budapest, has sent the following cable:

Jozef Czyrek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Budapest on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian Government.

After his arrival, talks began in the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs between Jozef Czyrek and Frigyes Puja. The ministers informed each other about the internal situation in their countries and discussed the state of relations between Poland and Hungary, pointing to the possibilities for further developing them despite certain existing difficulties. Also under discussion are the most important international issues.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER'S VIEWS ON POLAND REPORTED

LD101020 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0500 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The CEMA countries have a joint plan to ease Poland's food situation. This is stated by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture. The CEMA countries also aid Poland through bilateral agreements. Our reporter Ossi Kervinen met the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture in Budapest.

[Begin Kervinen recording] The leader of thriving Hungarian agriculture, Minister of Agriculture Jeno Vancsa, does not wish to assess the reasons for Poland's food problems. He stresses that it is up to the Poles themselves how they handle their agricultural policy. But when the Minister of Agriculture talks about Hungary's own agriculture, one can easily see the reasons why Hungary's agriculture is capable of filling the store shelves, even abroad, and why Poland, on the other hand, has a serious shortage of foodstuffs.

In Hungary agriculture has been consciously developed because the country has scant raw material resources for industry. On the other hand, the Hungarians noticed quite early on that there is room on the [word indistinct] market for agricultural products. At present, 25 percent of Hungary's exports consists of agricultural products. One out of every 4 hectares produces for export, it is said here.

Big state farms and cooperative farms are very extensively mechanized. Agriculture Minister Vancsa talks about a second technological revolution in this respect. But at the same time the activities of small farms, family plantations and private plots are safeguarded. It is perhaps precisely here that there is a considerable difference, compared with Poland, for example.

There, small farmers have lacked state support and Polish small farmers have not been able to operate in the same way in cooperation with big farmers as in Hungary. In Hungary the big farms mainly produce grain, while the private farmers in cooperation with these farms produce considerable amounts of vegetables and other products requiring much manual work. On the other hand, the private plots here produce about half of Hungary's pork and as much as 70 percent of the eggs. When concluding a long-term production agreement with a cooperative farm, a private farmer can receive a progressively increasing annual remuneration for his work.

According to the Hungarian minister of agriculture, there is no sense in talking about applying Hungary's agricultural policy to other countries, for example, Poland. The conditions are so different.

The discussion then turned to aid for Poland, and when I asked whether the CEMA member countries have joint plans to ease Poland's food situation, Minister Vencsa replied in the affirmative. He did not reveal any details, except to say that grain, among other things, is exported to Poland on the basis of this plan. Nowadays, the aid is also seen in bilateral agreements between Poland and the other CEMA countries, for example, in the form of food exports.

But there are also other ways of helping Poland, Minister Vancsa said. We can convey to the Poles our good experiences and we can wait if Poland is not able right now to fulfill the terms of our mutual agreements. And if Poland is not able to pay right now, we can wait.

Many people in Hungary think that a country of 10 million inhabitants cannot very much help Poland, which is three times bigger. One can look at the words of Agriculture Minister Vancsa in this light, too, when he said that all Hungarians hope that Poland will move out of its crisis as soon as possible. [end recording]

TV COMMENTARY SUPPORTS SFRY ON KOSOVO DISTURBANCES

LD100816 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Yugoslav press deals in detail with the commentary published in the Albanian party's central paper, ZERI I POPULLIT, about recent events in Kosovo. The article is described as a scandalous interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and it is added that it is in diametrical contrast to the views and fundamental interests of the Albanian and other national minorities in Yugoslavia. The news has come from Belgrade that the curfew has been eased in some parts of Kosovo and that productive work is going on in the factories and the mines.

Kosovo is an autonomous province of Serbia, one of Yugoslavia's six republics and it lies along the border with Albania. It has the same rights as Vojvodina, inhabited largely by Hungarians, also belonging to the Republic of Serbia. Eighty percent of the inhabitants of Kosovo are of Albanian nationality. In the appraisal of Yugoslav party and state leaders, the serious disturbances which took place in Kosovo were organized by hostile elements which wanted to create disorder and which are posing a threat to the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. The disturbances are deemed to be of a nationalistic, irredentist and counterrevolutionary nature.

At the same time it is recognized that the internal conditions, too, existed for the disburbances and protests in Kosovo. It will be recalled that Kosovo, owing to its difficult historical legacy, is the least developed part of Yugoslavia. True, it has taken great strides forward in the last few decades; all the same, however, nationalistic elements could still exploit fairly easily its present conditions for inciting the discontent of a part of its population.

I believe that we all can agree in stating that in this regard our interests, and the interests of the whole of Europe, are identical with the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia, that is to say, the indisturbed unity and order of the Socialist Federal Republic.

COMMENTATOR ON WEINBERGER, HAIG WEST EUROPE VISITS

LD121342 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Commentary by MTI correspondent Istvan Sandor from the "Seven Days on the Five Continents" program]

[Text] Two photographs of NATO meetings were taken in Bonn last week. The first was a protocol photograph of the defense ministers standing shoulder to-shoulder in a friendly circle with routine smiles on their faces. The joint communique issued on the secret session of the nuclear planning committee also reflected the spirit of this photograph; namely, complete agreement in all spheres, that is, in the increasing of the arms buildup, in the appraisal of the situation in Poland and, if only very briefly, in the necessity for disarmament talks.

The other photograph was more of an X-ray picture. It shows that NATO has suffered serious internal injuries and that the attempts to reach common agreement on the most important issues have failed. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger named concrete sums of money and percentage figures behind closed doors and called for greater military expenditures which Washington expects of West Europe. Not a single country participating in the meeting would sign the bill submitted in Bonn.

On the other hand, the smaller NATO countries demanded in vain that the Americans set even a provisional date for the opening of talks with the Soviet side on the subject of the limitation of European strategic weapons. It is the unpleasant impression of the host, the FRG Government, that the new U.S. leadership is paying equally serious attention to the two parts of NATO's double decision in words only. In reality, it is interested only in one of those parts, the production of new missiles. Bonn's view remains that U.S. foreign policy is still in a half-baked state. The outlines of its military doctrine have, on the whole, been drawn up, but the outlines of its political views have yet to be sketched. This is a great cause for anxiety in West Europe.

Secretary of State Haig provided a good example of all of this when, during his visit to Bonn on Saturday following a completely unsuccessful tour of the Middle East, he could not say anything encouraging or decisive to Chancellor Schmidt about White House plans concerning the Arab-Israeli issue. Schmidt, who is so disciplined on other occasions, has now been compelled by numerous alarming developments to warn the Americans both in Parliament and before the press that the time has come for the Americans, in accordance with their promises, to pursue a balanced, well formulated and consistent policy which also takes into account the interests of their allies. However, the Europeans' album still lacks a photograph taken in this spirit.

HAVASI GREETS SOVIET SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION

LD132240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] A delegation of Soviet scientists has arrived in Budapest to discuss cooperation between the two countries in energy utilization and use of raw materials. At the opening of the conference, the Soviet delegation, which includes a Nobel Prize laureate physicist, several academicians and leading economists, were welcomed by Janos Szentagothai, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The delegation was received today by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT, TALKS

Tellez Arrival

LD112256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] A delegation of the Nicaraguan Council of State headed by Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Council of State, has arrived in Hungary. The delegation is to hold talks with representatives of the Hungarian National Assembly about bilateral relations and international issues.

Losonczi Receives Delegation

LD140852 Budapest MTI in English 0606 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Apr (MTI)--As already reported earlier, the Nicaraguan parliamentary delegation currently on a visit in Hungary Monday began official discussions. Then Pali Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received the delegation of the State Council of the Nicaraguan Republic led by Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, (?the chairman of the Council of State.)

(?The friendly meeting) was attended by Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the Hungarian Parliament.

After the reception Antal Apro, speaker of Parliament, gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

Ceremony, Assembly Talks

LD131246 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Apr (MTI)--The delegation of the Council of State of the Republic of Nicaragua, currently in Hungary under the leadership of Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, chairman of the Council of State, placed a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes Monument in Budapest.

Following this, official talks took place in the Hungarian Parliament between the delegations of the Hungarian National Assembly and the Nicaraguan Council of State. The Hungarian negotiating group is led by Antal Apro, speaker of the National Assembly, the Nicaraguan by Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez.

PETER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

LD091100 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Apr (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly, which paid an official visit to Latin America under the leadership of Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the National Assembly, returned to Budapest on Wednesday. The delegation visited the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Venezuela, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Nicaragua, the United Mexican States and the Republic of Cuba at the invitation of the parliaments of the countries.

On arrival, Janos Peter said the following to MTI's correspondent:

"We visited six Latin American countries on our long trip. They were very different from each other. En route, we also held talks in Paris. A unified evaluation can nonetheless be given about our experiences.

"It became apparent from our talks with the parliamentary representatives, other public life personalities, state and social leaders, that uneasiness because of the renewal experiments of the policy of dancing on the edge of the war abyss has grown. It can be experienced that increasingly more people see clearly that the cold war experiments in every direction lead to the edge of the abyss.

Together with this, the readiness for renewing and increasing the dialogue, in accordance with the proposals of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, making the dialogue more successful has in general increased among the various groups of states.

"In every country we visited we experienced readiness for developing relations with Hungary, and also for improving the economic and trade relations.

"We carried on our visits and talks in the certain knowledge that--even in today's tense world situation--the chances of increasing dialogues, the cooperation of socialist Cuba and Mexico, having progressive traditions, with the other Latin American countries reduces the chances of aggression and increases those of international security.

"As one of the first favourable results of our trip we can soon greet in our country the delegation of the Nicaraguan State Council protecting the country's peace, revolutionary results and independence.

"It is my conviction that the dialogue between the representatives of the parliaments can also assist revealing the causes of the present danger and paving the way for peaceful solutions," said Janos Peter in conclusion.

MINISTER OLAH VISITS PDRY, TALKS WITH LEADER

For Aden reportage on the 6-9 Apr visit to the PDRY by Gen Istvan Olah, member of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, deputy defense minister and chief of the Hungarian Army General Staff, including his meeting with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers, see the PDRY section under Arabian Peninsula in the 9 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION'S VISIT, AGREEMENT REPORTED

Solidarity Reaffirmed

OW100757 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA April 10--"The Hungarian party, government and people will do their best to support the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence," said Gyorgy Lazar, president of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, while receiving Vietnamese ambassador Bui Tan Linh.

He said: "The Vietnamese and Hungarian peoples bound by a longstanding relationship have always supported each other in their revolutionary causes. The government and people of Hungary fully support the proposals of the recent Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Ho Chi Minh City, which reflect their efforts for peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia, and contribute to the common struggle for world peace and security."

Scientific Cooperation Plan

OW101607 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 10--Viet Nam and Hungary have signed a plan on scientific cooperation from 1981 to 1985.

The plan lists many subjects for joint research on both natural and social sciences. It was concluded during a recent visit to Hungary by a delegation of the Viet Nam Institute of Science and the social science commission led by Tran Dai Nghia, director of the Institute of Sciences. The delegation was warmly received by Janos Szentagothai, president of the Hungarian Academy of Science.

While in Hungary, the delegation visited many agricultural, stock-breeding and industrial establishments, and research institutes.

ECONOMIC TECHNICAL PROTOCOL WITH ALGERIA OUTLINED

LD111504 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Algiers, 10 Apr (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports: The sixth session of the Hungarian-Algerian Economic Inter-Governmental and Technical-Scientific Joint Commission ended its work in Algiers.

The protocol on the talks, signed by the co-presidents of the joint commission, Dr Kalman Abraham, Hungarian minister of building and urban development, and Ahmed Ali Ghazali, minister of building, envisages the dynamic development of economic relations and foreign trade traffic between the two countries.

Under the terms of the agreement Hungarian companies will join in realizing the Algerian home-building programme, will receive commissions for building and equipping educational and other communal establishments, as well as for the planning and effectuation of agricultural and food industry, and building material industry and other projects.

The concerned Hungarian and Algerian companies will begin talks on cooperation to be realized in the field of public road vehicle production, as well as the deliveries of Hungarian small-scale installations to Algeria.

During his stay in Algeria, the Hungarian co-president of the joint commission was received by Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, president of the Algerian Government.

GYENES RETURNS FROM PARTY TALKS IN BELGIUM

LD102016 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Apr (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, paid a visit to Brussels between April 6 and 9.

During his visit he held talks with the representatives of the Walloon and Flemish socialist parties on the development of the international situation, specially on the actual questions of the peace and security of the European area. The meeting, characterized by a constructive atmosphere, was attended by Vice-President Guy Cudell, General Secretary Andre Leoniard, as well as Foreign Affairs Secretary Wym Spelkns in the representation of the French-speaking wing of the party, and State Minister Jos van Eynde, honorary president of the Socialist Internation, and Foreign Affairs Secretary Oscar Debunne in the representation of the Flemish wing. They mutually judged protecting the results of the detente policy, restricting the strategic and tactical armaments directly endangering the European Continent, and the soonest possible beginning of talks necessary for this to be specially important. The representative of the HSWP and the Belgian socialist leaders strengthened their readiness for continuing the relations between their parties.

Andras Gyenes held talks with the leaders of the Belgian Communist Party: Claude Renard, vice-president; Jan Debrouwere and Augustin Duchateau, members of the Political Committee, as well as with Paul van Praag, president of the International Committee of the Central Committee. They reviewed the actual problems of international political life and international communist movement, mutually informed each other on the situation of their countries and the activity of their parties. At the talks, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they agreed in further developing bilateral relations and cooperation.

Andras Gyenes returned to Budapest on Thursday evening.

KADAR'S GREETINGS MESSAGE TO ZHIVKOV ON ELECTION

AU131640 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 81 p 8

["Text" of greetings message from Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, on his election as secretary general]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, please accept my most cordial greetings in connection with your being elected BCP Central Committee secretary general. I address to the friendly Bulgarian people wishes for social progress and strengthening friendship between our two peoples, as well as wishes for peace among nations, good health and many successes.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

Discussions Reported

LD131932 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Apr (MTI)--Under the joint chairmanship of Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), representatives of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and SZDT held a meeting in Budapest on Monday. They reviewed the state of implementation of the tasks outlined at their latest meeting, which was held in October last year. They also discussed the experience of the execution of the 1981 national economic plan.

They established that most of the enterprises have come up with more thoroughly prepared plans than earlier and have set to the implementation of the economic tasks for this year with greater organization. The conferees concurred that further central and enterprisal measures are required for boosting profitable export, greater savings of energy and material, and for cutting production expenditures--measures that will help meet tasks pertaining to economic balance.

The leaders of the government and SZOT approved the ever widening practice that the growth of wages and incomes depend primarily on the success of the concerned enterprise's management and, in case of individuals, on their actual work performance and the quality of work.

The leaders of the Council of Ministers and SZOT adopted a programme containing joint tasks emanating from the recommendations and suggestions of the congresses of various trade unions and of the 24th Congress of SZOT.

The meeting also discussed questions related to the introduction of five-day week and the trade unions' suggestions connected therewith. The representatives of the government and SZOT also reached agreement on coordinating forthcoming tasks.

More on Meeting

LD132244 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Edit Kiraly report]

[Text] Representatives of the Council of Ministers and of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] held a meeting at the National Assembly building in Budapest today under the joint chairmanship or Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of SZOT.

The meeting of representatives of the Council of Ministers and SZOT was opened by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the following words:

[Begin Lazar recording] I respectfully salute Comrade Gaspar, the leaders of SZOT present here and the comrades who are here on behalf of the government. I propose that without detailed introductory statements we get down to work. I recommend, Comrade Gaspar, that we confirm the program which comrades [names indistinct] have worked out, according to which we should discuss three concrete items on our agenda: The first, a brief report on the tasks decided at the previous meeting. In my opinion, if the comrades say that we have implemented everything then it is not worth spending more time on this, but if there are experiences that must be discussed then naturally we must do so. The second point, it is worth saying a few words about experiences so far in the implementation of this year's plan. The comrades thought this would be useful and I also believe that this can be useful to both sides. Lessons can be drawn from it. The third point, on the basis of recommendations and resolutions adopted at specialized branch trade union congresses and at the SZOT congress, there should be a review of the joint tasks to secure adequate implementation. I am thinking here first of all of tasks [words indistinct]. I do not know what your opinion is, whether these suggestions are acceptable to you. If they are I propose we start our work right away. [end recording]

At the meeting of leaders of the government and SZOT it was established that most of the enterprises have come up with better prepared plans than before and have started the implementation of this year's economic tasks with better organization. They expressed their joint view that further central measures and measures at enterprise level are needed for the fulfillment of the requirements of economic balance, in the first place regarding the increase in profitable exports, the increase in energy and material savings and the reduction in production costs. The leaders of the government and SZOT described as important the fact that the plans of enterprises which were prepared in good time have been discussed everywhere at work-place meetings and that the workers' collectives have been briefed on ideas for improving wages policy and working and living conditions. The views of the workers have been sought and have been followed as far as possible. The leaders of the government and SZOT approved of the gradually growing practice that makes the increase of wages and incomes dependent in the first place on the successes of enterprises management, and the workers' incomes dependent on actual performance and the quality of work done. The leaders of the Council of Ministers and SZOT approved the program containing the joint tasks emanating from the industrial branch unions' congresses and the 25th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions as well as their recommendations and suggestions.

They discussed questions connected with the introduction of the 5-day working week and trade union suggestions concerning this. The leaders of the government and SZOT reached agreement on the harmonization of further tasks.

MINEWORKERS' TRADE UNION DISCUSSES PROBLEMS

LD081212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Manpower problems have decreased in coal mining, but despite the results achieved, the rate of loss of workers is still unacceptable. This was stated at a meeting of the Presidium of the Mining Industry Workers' Trade Union. It was also said that this year it will still be necessary for miners to produce the required amount of coal by working on their off days. On the basis of a report by the Ministry of Industry, the Presidium reviewed the implementation of the government decision of 7 years ago on manpower in the coal mining industry. The Trade Union Presidium stressed that it will be reasonable to maintain future wage improvements for miners at a higher level than the average for industry as a whole, especially for those working in dangerous mines, who must be given greater material and moral appreciation. The development of work organization and the application of up-to-date work schedules were described as important tasks in enabling the introduction of a 5-day working week as soon as possible.

WALESA OPEN LETTER TO GWIAZDA DEFENDS AGREEMENT

LD132336 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Last Wednesday Andrzej Gwiazda, deputy president of the Solidarity trade union movement, published an open letter to the union president Lech Walesa, in which he guardedly expressed his disapproval of the manner in which the threatened general strike of 2 weeks ago was called off by the union at the very last moment. Mr Gwiazda suggested that the Solidarity negotiating group which successfully found a formula to do this in several days of talks with a government team, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski, had overstepped their mandate and had acted undemocratically, without consulting the wider leadership of the union. Monday's edition of GLOS PRACY, a national daily specializing in union affairs, carries Mr Walesa's reply in the form of an open letter to Andrzej Gwiazda. We would now like to quote extensively from it:

You have expressed your regrets concerning the recent talks with the government. I could reply that you are at least jointly responsible and remind you what you thought and said in Warsaw; but I do not avoid my personal responsibility. I can say with full conviction that the agreement which we signed with the government on 30 March this year was the best way out for the country and for the union. We won what was possible to win and, most important, we lost nothing. The decision to call a meeting of the national leadership for Tuesday and not Monday was the only possible one then, and I cannot comprehend why you have changed your opinion on the subject. The decision in no way destroyed union democracy, but created the conditions for its construction.

Mr Walesa then went on to define the union elections as the most important job at present, which would elect persons enjoying the trust of the rank and file and displaying a sense of responsibility. He then wrote: I am not strong on theory, as you know, but as I feel it the sense of responsibility is the most important thing in democracy. I think that those who have the future and strength of our union at heart should work to consolidate its unity and enhance its contribution to the life of Poland.

Let us leave the writing of open letters to the time when we are pensioned off. I personally have toyed with the idea of going on such a union pension, to move away from the work of a union leader. On afterthoughts, however, I realized that I should not do that as long as the possibility exists that extremism and irresponsibility might gain the upper hand. I feel that I still have something to offer the union and the country; to work with courage and caution, a thing I also wish you.

Those were excerpts from an open letter from Lech Walesa, the leader of the Solidarity trade union movement to its Deputy Chairman Mr Andrzej Gwiazda.

WALESA ON SEJM, KKP MEETINGS, AGREEMENT, MAY DAY

LD132049 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Interview of NSZZ Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa by Warsaw Television correspondent Tadeusz Mickiewicz in Gdansk, recorded--date not given]

[Text] [Question] The premier said in his Sejm speech, among other things, that it is necessary to bring down the wall of mistrust, the wall which divides the two great forces in this country. The KKP [National Consultative Commission] has issued a statement on Friday night. How do you think this wall can be brought down?

[Answer] As you know, gentlemen, I said to Mr Rakowski at our second round of talks when he spoke about the same topic, that is, the wall of mistrust--I said that I do not agree with his evaluation of the situation. I understand why this wall exists, the wall exists, as we all know, because of 1956, 1970 and 1976, because of the number of times we were taken for a ride--myself in 1970 when to the question "Will you help?" [asked by former party First Secretary Edward Gierek] I shouted loudly "We shall help."

That is why this process is a slow one and it is impossible to say: Trust us, trust us and everything will be all right. It is necessary to come out with some initiatives first and so far we only managed to achieve anything if we had confrontation. The government must come out with some initiative, with something, with some sort of gesture, not one which is forced out by us but we must have something given to us in advance. Then we shall believe that this time we really have a renewal, a renewal of the sort that we want. So far we have just words. I am sorry to say this but we have only words.

[Question] The latest Sejm resolution...

[Answer] Of course we are still waiting for these gestures, gestures which do not always have to do with giving money or other goods which the country does not have. No, I mean other gestures. Why are we applying pressure about censorship? About the trade union law? Why about farmers? Had all this been done earlier, if we did not have to apply pressure to get these things, then we would believe that this is a renewal. There are many subjects which have not been touched by Solidarity, there are many such matters and the government should foresee that we shall have to deal with these. The government should come out with some initiatives earlier and give us, the community, something earlier. Then we would believe that the government notices these problems and deals with them in advance because it understands that the community will ask for these things one day. If we met with such gestures, such solutions, then we would really start to believe in the renewal because there would be proof of it. As it is, we have no proof. As it is, everything is being wrung out.

[Question] Yes, but (?if you will forgive me) will be a nuisance again: What about the last Sejm resolution?

[Answer] I am in the awkward situation that I really do not know them precisely: neither that resolution nor the speeches that were made. You should therefore prompt me as to exactly what the point is in this case.

[Question] The reactions of the milieu: people, workforces, interfactory founding committees...

[Answer] Yes, the resolution. (?You are probably) getting at the fact that it spoke of those few days, those 60 days of calm. Is it that [word indistinct] that you mean?

[Question] Yes, yes.

[Answer] Well, I said earlier that we want to have calm altogether; that I want to have a strong government, a strong leadership, both within the party and otherwise; but strong, which earlier [Walesa corrects himself]--when it gives us solutions earlier, not necessarily financial ones; when it comes out to meet society earlier. Herein the strength of that government and that party will lie: If they put before us earlier topics which we are coming to or will come to. If this happens, then there will be no need for empty appeals because we will then believe. As it is, we are still in the position of not believing. We do not believe that there is a renewal; we think that this renewal is a renewal of the same thing as before.

[Question] But for today, are you looking for what unites or for what divides?

[Answer] We would like to look for what unites. We want to but look, we need arguments: We need the argument that this is a renewal; for the time being, it is really wringing everything out.

[Question] Have you got very detailed topics ready now for the future talks with the government commission? What will the set-up be?

[Answer] Yes, well, because the topics are already known, if I had a voice in the government, I would, knowing the topics in advance, go halfway to meet them.

I would, already now, announce half or even three-quarters of what we wrote: that is, social and correct (?settlements) and the talk would be very short. We would be surprised, because the matters had already been settled and we would be going unnecessarily because everything was settled. That is what the government should be guided by: Knowing what the social pressure is, what society wants, it should not even strive for a meeting. It should just settle things when the topics can be presented earlier and we would be without topics.

[Question] I am familiar with the content of these points and some are so very sharp, so strong, that I am afraid it will all start all over again.

[Answer] Why are they sharp? Why is that so? This is because we have learned to haggle, like the Jews, for some kind of a Jewish bargain. Had the government come forward sooner with something we would not set a higher target in order to get somewhat less, for we would have achieved something and everything would have been fine. We would meet them halfway and the matter would be settled. That is why the demands are stretched--because there is a margin for concessions. This should not be so in our country and between us and the government. We should achieve what is possible, what is justified socially and mathematically. Then everything would be all right.

[Question] Personal matters. The trade union and official press writes about various arguments and disagreement with the KKP. Tell me in a few words what this is like. There have been resignations. There have been attacks. What is all this?

[Answer] This is exactly what I have just been saying, that some hold that the government should be pressed nonstop since otherwise it will not yield, that we achieve something only in permanent confrontation. Myself and many others think that the community has enough pressure. The community would like the government to come forward with something sooner. Then there would be no pressure. There would be no difference in points of view some advocating the exercise of pressure while others say that there has been enough pressure.

It is because we need these arguments--that is why there are divisions. That is why there are these differing points of view, because that is how it was in the past that agreements and other things were achieved only and exclusively through confrontations and strong pressure.

But I think that we have signed enough agreements. We already have over 600 agreements. We must remember why we had 21 demands in Gdansk; that these 21 demands contained everything, nearly everything that has been signed elsewhere, because Gdansk had the experience and did not go for many thousands of demands which get lost in all those numbers.

All this should be speedily tidied up. Not to sign any more because we will get lost in all those numbers. But for this we need the trust for which Mr Premier is asking. I am saying the same thing. But I am asking Mr Premier and all the others to see that government come forward, aware of social needs, even without asking for talks, even without talks. I am asking for the solutions to be more rapid. As soon as the community hears of such things, it will believe that the government is beginning to give heed to the people.

[Question] Yes, a small matter but a most important one: May Day. What suggestions does the union have?

[Answer] Since we are under such pressure, have so many problems, although this topic has been mentioned many times, we truly have no concept. Of course, this is the festival of the working class; of course in our country it is somewhat distorted. These May Day celebrations should be cleaned up and done in such a way that this festivity would really flow from the depths of our hearts. But at the moment we cannot do this because our hearts are tired. We are unable this year to think of anything wise and that is why this year will not be as it should be. I think that by next year we shall do everything to clean up this day so that it really is the festival of labor but this year it will be more down-to-earth. We shall be concerned with rest on this day and we do not propose anything big--just mental and physical rest and thoughts about the future 1st of May.

FARMERS TU'S BARTOSZCZE URGES DIALOGUE, COMPROMISE

AU131302 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 8 Apr 81 p 5

[Jan K. Nowca interview with Roman Bartoszcze, chairman of the National Strike Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers: "The Matter Should Never Be Brought to a Head"--place and date not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Question: How are the things at your farm, for the time being deprived of the farmer?

Answer: I am a farmer. Now it is spring, the season of sowing. In this season the call of the land has for a farmer irresistible power. Notwithstanding the fact that I am here, I am deeply convinced that SPRING OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD ARE NOW BEING PERFORMED FOR ME BY NEIGHBORS AND NOT THE NEIGHBORS ALONE. People from localities as distant as 50 kilometers are at the farm to lend a hand. The same occurs in the case of other colleagues participating in the protest action. That is evidence of support for the cause championed by ourselves.

Question: What was your reaction to the decision of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] to suspend the general strike?

Answer: I WAS VERY PLEASED WITH IT. It believe in the commonsense of both the public and the government. I CONSIDER THAT EACH CONTROVERSY SHOULD BE SETTLED BY DIALOGUE. Settlements should be sought only in compromises and this frequently implies concessions on both sides. That is exactly how it should be. THE MATTER SHOULD NEVER BE BROUGHT TO A HEAD--that way or no other. Dialogue must always be honest and frank and the mutual positions must be clearly substantiated. That is the only path that can take us away from the social crisis in which we have been submerged. Only in that case will Poland really be Poland and our affairs be all right. We are able to feed not only our society. When the light for agriculture is green--and let me emphasize, really green--we will be able to repay a good portion of our debts contracted in the West with our Polish surplus farm production.

Question: However, at the recent session of the KKP in Gdansk, you protested at the exclusion of your delegation from the talks with the government commission.

Answer: That is right. The Solidarity advisers opposed....

Question: What is your opinion about the chance of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations being recognized as an NSZZ of Farmers? Would it be acceptable to you and your colleagues?

Answer: No, it would not. We consider--and that is a broadly accepted opinion--that we need an organization formed from below, by the farmers themselves, an organization not controlled administratively but run by our authentic representatives. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES MUST IT BE DEPENDENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OR ON POLITICAL AUTHORITIES. We do not want to be a tool, we want to be a partner.

Question: What functions are to be performed by your trade unions? What is being expected of them?

Answer: You certainly must have read the slogan on the wall of the building which we now use: "THE CIRCLES MUST WORK AND THE UNIONS MUST DEFEND." That is it. We do not at all want to wreck the circles, as it is being repeatedly imputed to us. But they should perform the social and economic functions for which they were called upon more than a century ago. On the other hand, the trade unions should perform social and vocational functions. We aspire to an authentic participation in making decisions concerning agriculture.

OUR PROBLEMS HAVE THUS FAR BEEN SETTLED BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION AND NOT BY A REPRESENTATION. WELL, RURAL SOCIETY HAS REACHED TODAY A HIGH LEVEL INDEED--BOTH IN EXPERIENCE AND IN EDUCATION--AND THAT IS WHAT THE CIRCLES ABOVE EITHER DO NOT SEE OR DO NOT WANT TO SEE. [paragraph continues]

WE WANT TO SUBSTITUTE FOR PERSONS SITTING AT THEIR DESKS IN THE SETTLEMENT OF OUR AFFAIRS. AS A TRADE UNION, WE WANT TO OBTAIN OUR DUE FROM INSTITUTIONS SERVICING AGRICULTURE. EVERY ONE IS PERHAPS PERFECTLY AWARE THAT IN THE BACKGROUND OF ALL, OR ALMOST ALL, CRISES EXPERIENCED BY OURSELVES IN OUR POSTWAR HISTORY THERE WERE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ISSUES INVOLVING FOOD SUPPLIES TO THE PEOPLE. IN OUR OPINION THE FORMATION OF A FARMERS' TRADE UNION IS A GUARANTEE THAT A FOOD CRISIS WILL NEVER RECUR. THE POINT IS TO ENSURE PRODUCTION MEANS, TO BIND PRICES TO OTHER FACTORS AND SO FORTH. ONLY PEOPLE DIRECTLY LINKED WITH AGRICULTURE WILL BE ABLE TO PRESENT OUR PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS IN AN AUTHENTIC MANNER.

I participated and most probably will participate in rural meetings--either ZSL or agricultural circle. For many years we have been discussing various problems stemming from the lack of fertilizers or tools, the inefficiency of agricultural circles' cooperatives and so forth. Our resolutions, carefully recorded in the minutes, were getting lost somewhere, I have no idea where--already at the commune level, or perhaps in the voivodship. But it is certain that not even one of them had reached the central authorities....

Question: You have mentioned procurement prices unrelated with other factors. I have come across the opinion that at the moment your trade union is registered and that fighting will break out with the government exactly over prices....

Answer: Absolutely wrong. Rather, to the contrary. It is precisely we who are fighting profiteers selling meat at black market prices. Moreover, they disguise themselves as farmers, frequently even bearing our trade union badges. IT IS A SCANDAL THAT ONE KILO OF ROAST PORK SHOULD COST AS MUCH AS Z250!

We have published a special leaflet calling on the inhabitants of Bydgoszcz to boycott commodities offered by smart dealers stuffing their purses with money earned with much effort by the working people. WHO COULD BE INTERESTED IN OUR QUARREL WITH THE BROTHER WORKERS?

Question: Jan Rulewski, chairman of the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity, in an interview given to my SLOWO POWSZECHNE lady colleague proposed that one of free Saturdays should be dedicated to agriculture. What is your opinion on that?

Answer: It is a wonderful idea. I am from the area of Inowroclaw. Our relations with the local Solidarity are excellent. I am convinced that the workers would respond to any of our appeals. Moreover, representatives of Inowroclaw enterprise collectives told us they would willingly help us without pay...but we would like to repay them with potatoes or other farm produce. I repeat, that is an excellent idea and I believe it will soon spread all over Poland.

Question: How many hectares of land do you have? Do you specialize in any specific field?

Answer: My holding has 12 hectares of land. Last year I still had only 6 hectares and the other 6 hectares I have taken over from my father-in-law in exchange for an annuity. Thus far I have not specialized. But now my idea is to breed hogs.

HOWEVER, FOR THE TIME BEING I HAVE GIVEN UP THE IDEA OF BUILDING A PIGSTY, BECAUSE IT TAKES TOO MUCH NERVE TO SETTLE FORMALITIES AND FIND BUILDING MATERIALS. COULD NOT THE AUTHORITIES AFFORD TO SET UP BUILDING FIRMS CAPABLE OF BUILDING, FOR EXAMPLE, A COW BARN WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME?

Certainly, there are such firms even now; waiting for an order to be filled by them takes as much time as waiting for an apartment in the city.... Well, that has its impact on the number of livestock.

Question: As is known, your barn has burned down. Do you have any idea how it happened?

Answer: I have no idea. That will be found by the commission that is investigating the case under the supervision of the Prosecutor General's Office. Also, the colleagues from the NSZZ Solidarity have set up a commission participating in the investigation.

Question: How is your father doing?

Answer: Today he telephoned me that he was about to move to the convalescence ward. He feels much better already, although he will have to stay in the hospital some time more. The paralysis on his left side has for the most part subsided.

Question: On the occasion of your first conversation with the father, please wish him a quick recovery on behalf of the SLOWO POWSZECHNE editorial board, my colleagues in the Pax society and, of course, myself.

Answer: Thank you very much, I will keep it in mind.

SOLIDARITY PROPOSES CHANGES IN HISTORY TEACHING

AU131437 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 8 Apr 81 p 3

["(Awer)" article: "Solidarity's Proposals"]

[Excerpts] Changes in history instruction in schools, which have been proposed among others by the Solidarity National Consultative Commission for Education and Upbringing are part and parcel of the process of renewal begun in August 1980.

The purpose of the changes in question is to ensure that the entire truth of history is known and that the instruction of history does not conflict with that truth. The primary principle followed by the commission when working out changes in the instruction of history was and is the need to reintroduce concrete historical facts into the textbooks and curricula.

The commission made specific proposals on how to treat historical materials. It proposed, among other things, that historical events should be presented in line with reality and as scientifically as possible. The commission takes the view that Poland's history should be related to other subjects of humanities and that pupils should be told of disputes among historians with regard to certain events, without putting forward unequivocal views on the nature of such disputes. History has been unjustly depersonalized and many meritorious people have been removed from it. That is why the commission deems it necessary to introduce "living people" into the curricula and to show how they behave as a result of their choice of values and links.

The commission stated that the tenet that the purpose of history instruction in basic schools should be the development of a scientific view of the world, which means a Marxist view, is wrong. Such a purpose of instruction cannot be accepted in a state that recognizes the plurality of views held by its society.

The commission's proposals concern the instruction of the entire history, but the more recent the history, the more observations have been made on concealment of facts, major falsifications and of disregarding many events.

The entire instruction in history has concentrated on class struggles and certain political trends, but very many aspects of European culture and domestic achievements have been lacking. Among other things, many aspects of Poland's relations with Russia and the USSR, our country's recovery of independence, the political and military issues of the Polish underground state during the Hitlerite occupation and, above all, the activities of the home army, have been presented in a tendentious and nonobjective manner. Actually, the textbooks include almost nothing of the most recent history since 1945. The authors of those textbooks have forgotten that Poland was a multinational state up to World War II. The concealment of the role of Christianity and the church, as well as of the church's individual representatives throughout Poland's history, has to be regarded as impoverishment of history.

We are convinced that the acceptance of the Solidarity proposals will help restore history's proper place in Poland and will result in a patriotic and civic upbringing of our children.

BRANCH TU CHAIRMAN SZYSZKA CONFERS WITH TU MINISTER

LD132304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The session of the coordinating commission of the Industrial Trade Unions has ended. The draft charter of the commission was approved and a decision was made to establish a workers' information agency. The commission defined the stand of the Industrial Trade Unions on the currently most important problems of the working people.

Albin Szyszka, chairman of the coordinating commission, today met Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs. Albin Szyszka conveyed many demands and union proposals which in the near future should become the subject of negotiations with the government.

STATE COUNCIL VIEWS TRADE UNION DRAFT BILL

LD131108 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (PAP)--Work on the bill on the trade unions has entered the final stage. The group convened by the State Council under the leadership of Prof Sylwester Zawadzki is analyzing the results of public consultation. After a routine and probably the last meeting of the group, the document will be sent to the juridical commission and then will be presented to the Sejm, A. Pawlowska writes in TRYBUNA LUDU.

The right to strike is one of the basic rights of hired workers and to express this right they have trade unions. I consider that the spirit and the letter of the proposed formula will serve to overcome the greatest difficulty--the combination of the right to strike with the consequences of public ownership of the means of production, A. Pawlowska notes. This is served by the obligation to hold talks before the decision to strike is taken, to ask for the free opinion of all on the question of the justification for a strike. Trade unions must compare the possible advantages to be gained by means of a strike with the losses which it will entail. Today, after the March events, we know much more about these losses than in the period when the bill was being drawn up. Today the definition of the strike as an extreme measure should sound much more convincingly than a few weeks ago.

The draft provisions describe permissible strikes as those which only are a protest against the violation of collective interests of the working people or against the limiting of trade union liberties. In view of this it is essential to answer clearly and precisely what the limits of the interests of the workers are and what trade union liberties are.

The problem of the attitude toward a political strike was posed to the party with great frankness by the Eighth Central Committee Plenum.

The bill stands on the ground of the real situation in the trade unions--that is pluralism in the trade union movement--and envisages to ensure equality of the trade unions and the creation of platforms for their cooperation. I am worried by the question of "majority" in the matter of drafting and concluding collective agreements. The essence of the opportunities for a defense of the trade unions lies--if one is to regard seriously the strike as an extreme measure--is precisely this right. The bill recommends, it is true, that it be enjoyed by all interested trade unions; however, it leaves a loophole on the "majority" in case an agreement cannot be reached, that is it permits the conclusion of a collective agreement by the trade union representing the majority of the employed.

I do not conceal the fact that this loophole seems to me not only undemocratic but also frankly illogical: How can the question of the fundamental principles of my labor and pay be decided by an organization to which I do not belong, if by free choice I am a member of another equal, though not so numerous, organization? I get the answer--primarily by representatives of the management, that is a side in the agreement--well, what can I do if they cannot agree?

There it is, the loophole for the administration. Thanks to this loophole it is freed from any concern on this question.

Praise for Draft TU Law

LD131511 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU stressed that the work on the trade unions draft law was work on a pioneering solution, the first legislation regulating the operation of the trade unions in the socialist system. The right to strike is the key problem of the draft.

"The spirit and the letter of the proposed draft have managed to meet the challenge of the number one problem: They reconcile the right to strike with the consequences of social ownership of the means of production.

"The draft envisages that prior to staging a strike negotiations should be launched and the free opinion of the whole crew should be consulted.

"According to the proposed draft, the only permitted strike is that which protests a violation of the employees' collective interests or restrictions on the rights of the trade union. It must be stated precisely and in a way that would be acceptable to all sides, where those boundaries of employee interests and the union's rights are situated.

"The draft law recognizes the existing situation in the trade unions movement--the existence of many unions--and aims at ensuring equality of the unions and the creation of platforms for collaboration among them."

Summing up the situation, the author of the article wrote that "trade unions do not want to be the humble customer in relation to authorities any more. The authorities concede that they are right, adding that neither should they try to be the decisionmaker". Trade unions are expected to be a partner, TRYBUNA LUDU said.

RAKOWSKI RECEIVES SZCZEPANSKI, WRITERS TU PRESIDIUM

LD131930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski received today the Presidium of the central board of the Polish Writers Union, led by its chairman, Jan Jozef Szczepanski.

The discussed a comprehensive set of issues relating to books, newspapers and other mass media as well as the most urgent legislative enactments in the field of culture.

STUDENT ENVOY CITED ON INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION

LD061519 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Apr 81 p 9

[Unattributed report: "50,000 Polish Students Organized in New Union"]

[Text] In the wake of the formation of the Solidarity trade union organization Polish students have founded an independent students union. It is in competition with the official students organization which is close to the communist party. The new students union began its activities in September last year and already has 50,000 members at the 5 major university centers in Poland, Andrzej Chlobowski from Krakow University said. This means that around 20 percent of the country's students are today organized in a union in opposition to the authorities.

Chlobowski is in Oslo to represent the new students union at the Norwegian students union's national conference today and tomorrow. He said that a major goal of the new union is to democratize university life and to obtain greater autonomy. The students are also demanding to be freed from Russian courses and obligatory teaching of Marxism. The greatest efforts are being made to bring about the greatest possible activity on the part of the mass of students so that initiatives and proposals come from the grass-roots and not from the leadership, as was the practice in the old students organization.

The union will also work to improve students' living conditions, by creating better student accommodations for instance.

Chlobowski stressed that the new students union is independent of political parties and that it is not founded on any particular ideology. But he admitted that it works closely with the independent trade union Solidarity. When the students struck in February in support of their claims, they were given support by workers who were members of Solidarity.

"This was something completely new for us," Chlobowski said, "the fact that workers supported our cause. When there was unrest among Polish students in 1968, the general experience was that the workers were opposed to the students." However, he stressed that the new student union must not be seen as a part of Solidarity. "In terms of propaganda we support Solidarity in their work and we count them as good friends, but we are independent of them."

The new student union is competing with the students organization loyal to the party for election to student and university forums but there have never been any clashes between the two groups apart from the purely verbal.

When asked, Chlobowski said that he and other officials in the new students union have not had any difficulties in obtaining exit permits.

WARSAW UNIVERSITY CEREMONY COMMEMORATES MARCH 1968

LD111524 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] A plaque was unveiled today in the Warsaw University courtyard commemorating the events of March 1968 [student riots]. The municipal committee for marking the March events organized the ceremony. The committee consists, among others, of representatives of the Independent Association of Students, of the NSZZ Solidarity and of Warsaw factories and institutions.

'TERMS' FOR 'TRUCE' BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, TU OUTLINED

LD101346 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Despite the apparently general support given to the appeal by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, it has not been possible in the past 3 months to maintain public (calm), writes E. Bachinski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

What have the past weeks taught us? Above all that an artificial peace is bound to be shaky, that in today's Poland the terms of "truce" must be clearly defined. Otherwise, mistrust will only grow deeper and tension will increase. The eruption of an open conflict will later become even more menacing. What, then, are the terms of a "truce" that is needed by the authorities, the trade unions and above all the country?

First, at least a minimal loyalty based on the understanding that none of the sides will undertake offensive actions. Second, the removal of new or continuing conflicts by means of talks. Third, government as well as trade unions must concentrate their attention on the most important problems. Fourth, authorities as well as trade unions must put their organizational structures in order. Fifth and last, days of tranquility must be a time of toil for all.

Are these terms acceptable? Surely not for everybody and this is the biggest risk of all. The party and Solidarity must see to it that during the elections which will be held in both organizations extremes are removed. This will increase the chances for the principles of public peace to be observed.

For the maintenance of social equilibrium a minimum of mutual trust is necessary. The hopes that accompanied the formation of General Jaruzelski's government are evidence of the people's desire to trust the authorities. In spite of last weeks' events, all that which has been neglected can still be put right.

PRESS URGES REMOVAL OF 'LINGUISTIC STRAITJACKET'

AU131638 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Apr 81 p 3

[Jan Zabieglik article: "In the Linguistic Straitjacket"]

[Text] The August events have removed many blocks in public language. The facts have compelled giving up many terms which defied reality for a long time, to look for new words and phrases, or to call things by their proper names (for example, not a work stoppage, but simply a strike).

The need to use human language in communication with human beings had been noted even before August. At a high party forum, a prominent journalist said (his pronouncement was quoted by POLITYKA) that if one meets young people with the intention of having an authentic dialogue with them, one must free himself from the "linguistic straitjacket." However, that was an isolated case. The linguistic straitjacket was obligatory in all kinds of public pronouncements of political substance. Many representatives of the power apparatus, as well as many journalists, were quite happy to wear it, and did not feel restrained. Things with the rank and file citizens were not so good. All of us remember the meaning of the so-called straightforward, businesslike conversations held by former leaders with workers. What the workers were saying was not what they intended to say, but in most cases the recital of slogans learned by heart.

The discrepancy between what was told at meetings and then spoken unofficially did not surprise anybody. After a number of years, people got used to the division between what was official and what was private, to doubletalk [podwojne mowienie]. In order to take the floor officially, one had to assimilate a number of words, phrases, patterns and word labels (for example, development used to be further, dynamic and by all means accelerated). Frequently that used to be the only proof of political maturity.

It was mainly the leaders who coined slogans and terms defining our world, endeavors, aspirations and human relations. They were the ones who spoke about our people's "moral and political unity" at a time when the common people found it very hard to feel like joint masters of the country. The leaders appealed to thinking "in terms of the state" (only now have we found out in what terms some former ministers and high officials in the party apparatus did think). When strikes began, the term "state interests" was abused in speeches.

The August political crisis had to leave its mark on the language used in official pronouncements. They have become more personal. While loosening the linguistic straitjacket, people have shown their faces. In that way the public was enabled to learn at least approximately who those in power were and what had they to say. Representatives of the authorities, who had a say in the political settlement of the conflicts, had to adapt themselves to the spontaneousness of the workers' language which imposed itself in a brusque and concrete manner, which used to be and is at times rough and coarse, but more unequivocal, literal in significance and closer to reality.

In post-August Poland, the language of spoken and written public pronouncements has changed. But this does not mean that it has stopped blurring the image of reality, that speakers have freed themselves from the straitjacket, that no new key terms and no new abuses of some words and phrases have been popping up; for example, renewal, counterrevolution, pressing problems or complex situation. The credibility of public information has been undermined recently again, and some pronouncements made by representatives of the authorities have met with open public protest. Also, journalists have joined in the open struggle against the attempts made from above to manipulate the mass media. The events of recent weeks have shown that in society there was a great thirst for truth and that every falsehood in information met with disapproval.

Beyond any doubt, a war for the hearts and minds is in progress. The authority has for the first time been compelled to take pains to win prestige, credibility and popularity, since at the moment it is unable to impose its prestige on anybody by simple order. It is unable to ensure its exclusiveness in assessing the situation. It is unable to win support while using the at present obsolete language of instruction, reprimand, or, for a change, compliment. It is unable to assume an authentic dialogue without giving up the linguistic straitjacket.

Unfortunately, in the most recent public pronouncements there were again frequent stereotypes exaggerating the role of some people or organizations in the so-called dismantling of socialism. The term "dismantling" has become frequent in speeches. It is a pity that speakers so eagerly using it are not aware that the term is arousing undesired associations. I am terrified at the thought that any one of those innovators in the language could begin to "assemble" socialism in Poland from scratch. Well, in an interview given by a politically engaged author, I read that, whereas in the previous period the party was "unmagnetized," there are at present signs that the party is being again "remagnetized."

I do not intend to look for persons who could claim the authorship of specific key words, rhetoric questions such as "Who stands behind that?," "Who wants to build a little nest for himself?," "Whom does it suit?," "On behalf of whom?" and so forth, or virtual slips of the tongue. But a creative relation to the language certainly should not consist of coining monster terms. If one wishes to meet people half way, to talk to the public in earnest, to be able to listen to and be listened to, one must give up the linguistic straitjacket.

REPORT ON PROBLEMS IN FOOD RATIONING SYSTEM

LD141008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The Polish Press Agency reports on problems being encountered with the rationing of meat and meat products. The system now in force is a compromise between what is possible and objective needs. It is doubtful if the norms now being enforced by certain voivodas which extend rationing to such products as butter, flour, rice and noodles fulfill these criteria. The result of the present uncoordinated activities is, says the PAP reporter, that--under pressure from the situation--we are not making attempts to find a uniform way out. The best solution is not to make the rationing system apply to more and more products. The PAP agency points to the need to coordinate rationing in the country as a whole. A specific program aimed at withdrawing ration cards in the future should also be drawn up.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MATTERS

LD131950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The government press spokesman reported that the Council of Ministers met today and discussed the execution of the tasks of the national socioeconomic plan in the first quarter of this year.

Recommendations were passed aimed at halting a further drop in production, especially in the extraction industries, at protecting the market and streamlining supplies to the population and at increasing exports in order to guarantee the import of essential raw materials and foodstuffs.

The Council of Ministers discussed the assumptions of the law on state enterprises and the law on workforce self-government enterprises. The recommendations from the discussion on the bills have been passed on [word indistinct] (?of) the Commission for Economic Reform.

The Council of Ministers closely scrutinized the demands put to the government at the Sejm session. All ministries have been ordered to implement, quickly and fully, (?recommendations)made (?by deputies).

JAGIELSKI CHAIRS DISCUSSION OF FOOD BILLS 13 APR

LD140254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Issues concerning the supply of food to the market were the main topic discussed yesterday by the economic committee of the Council of Ministers at a session chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Drafts of two bills of the Council of Ministers were examined and approved at the session. One of these concerns an increase in the production of cereal products in the current 5-year period. The second bill is connected with meeting the growing demand for edible oils and vegetable fats.

Deputy Premier Jagielski stressed that both documents constitute an essential part of the government program put forward recently at the Sejm by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The draft of the first bill provides for the construction of new mills, including large urban units, where the greatest flour shortages have been noted. This is a long-term program, but as immediate steps the modernization of 60 mills and the assembly of 30 small mills have been announced.

On examining the draft of the second bill the economic committee of the Council of Ministers stressed the need for the development and modernization of oil and fat factories.

Steps aimed at stimulating exports were also discussed as an indispensable way to obtain resources for imports of food and raw materials which will improve the level of production.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER URGES INCREASED EXPORTS

LD131522 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (PAP)--In an interview for PAP, Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Ryszard Karski discussed the results scored by Polish foreign trade in the 1st quarter of this year and the consequences stemming from this. Excerpts:

Undoubtedly, Poland's indebtedness to capitalist countries considerably affects the development of Polish economy. In implementing the 9th point of the government programme, we are putting a short and a long-range export actions into effect. In Paris and London, we had talks with our main creditors on re-scheduling our financial obligations to create conditions for putting the Polish economy in order and restoring equilibrium to it. Awaiting their favorable conclusion, we must make a considerable effort to increase exports especially in the coming months.

"Our long-range actions will aim at getting Poland out of the debt trap and we have already started preliminary work on this. There is no other way out for Poland than to consistently implement a long-range and comprehensive policy of the export-oriented development of the economy," Karski said.

KARLINO OIL RIG RESUMES 'NORMAL' PRODUCTION

LD120544 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The workforce of the No. 1 oil rig near Karlino, in Koszalin Voivodship, after a pause of several months, has resumed normal oil production.

JABLONSKI DISCUSSES PROGRAM FOR SIKORSKI CENTENNIAL

LD091352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, who heads the committee for the centenary celebrations of Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski's birth, today received in Belweder (Palace) Maj Marceli Kycia, the executor the will of the general's widow, who is in Poland.

They discussed the draft program for the centenary celebrations and issues linked with bringing the general's ashes to Poland. Taking part in the discussion were Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mrarian Dmochowski; Chairman of the Council for the Protection of Monuments to Struggle and Martyrdom Janusz Wieczorek and counsellor of the Polish Embassy in London Andrzej Konopacki.

EPISCOPATE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SIKORSKI REMAINS

LD100302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The Secretariat of the Polish Episcopate has sent the following communique to PAP:

The secretary of the Episcopate has been empowered to state that the metropolitan of Krakow, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, upholding the decisions of Cardinal Adam Sapieha in his time and of Cardinal Karol Wojtyla and of the metropolitan chapter, expresses his readiness to receive and place in the crypt of Wawel Cathedral the ashes of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, premier of the Polish Government and commander-in-chief of the Polish Armed Forces during the years 1939-43.

CARDINAL WYSZINSKI CONFINED TO BED WITH 'CHILL'

NC131012 Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (AFP)--Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, 80, has been confined to bed following a "chill" caught ten days ago, his secretariat announced here today. It added that a communique would be issued later after doctors had given a diagnosis.

The cardinal last appeared in public on March 28 speaking in St Anne's Church, shortly after meeting Solidarity union federation leader Lech Walesa.

RZESZOW PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTS NEW VOIVODA

LD131828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] A session of the Rzeszow Voivodship People's Council [WRN] was held today. In view of the fact that Tadeusz Materka, until now the voivoda of Rzeszow Voivodship, has been appointed to the post of vice chairman of the main board of the "Peasants' Self-Aid" Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, the premier asked the WRN to give its opinion concerning the submitted nomination of Henryk Fik to the post of the new Rzeszow voivoda. The WRN councillors confirmed this nomination in a secret ballot. Henryk Fik has until now been the chairman of the ZSL voivodship committee in Krosno. The participants in the session heard a report on the state of law and order and security in Rzeszow Voivodship. A decision was taken to overhaul and renovate the old manor house in (Chyzne), where General Wladyslaw Sikorski spent his childhood and youth.

WORKING GROUPS FORMED TO SOLVE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD101836 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (PAP)--One of the subjects discussed at the 9th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee was the development of direct contacts between party organizations [words indistinct] enterprises and professional circles. The activity of various types of commissions and discussion and working groups contributes to the exchange of experience on party work. Certain of these organizations perform a consultative role in the solution of concrete problems of an enterprise or region.

A group to deal with cooperation between party organizations of Lublin Voivodship, comprising representatives from a number of industrial enterprises, the local university and polytechnic, was set up in Lublin recently.

An economic commission involving members of the voivodship committee and scientists and specialists of various disciplines has begun work at the Opole Voivodship committee.

The commission is drawing up a report on the state of the economy throughout the region, something which will make it easier to solve the major problems of the Opole region.

Among PZPR members in Bialystok, the so-called "forum of party thought" is acquiring increasing recognition. Representatives of over 90 organizations took part in its last meeting, which was devoted to the status of party members fulfilling various functions in the party. It was indicated that distortions in party life were above all the result of the excessive powers of the apparatus as against the party's elective organs. A demand was advanced for changes in the PZPR charter in order to eliminate this harmful phenomenon. Those taking part in the forum noted that the atmosphere of unconstrained and businesslike debate must be brought to the report-back and election meetings beginning in party organizations.

MALCZYNSKI ON PROPOSALS PUT TO CONGRESS COMMISSION

LD132342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Text] It transpires from newspaper reports, and also from information transmitted over the radio, that in a few days time--on 16 April, to be exact--a plenary session of the Congress Commission is to be held. The main subject of debate is the draft statute which, after broad consultation, is to be considered by the ninth extraordinary congress of the party. I had the opportunity of acquainting myself with some of the proposals for concrete solutions sent in to the Congress Commission by voivodship, works and basic party organizations.

I think that the main idea is manifested most strikingly in one of the proposals sent in from Bialystock. The authors propose that the statute be formed in such a manner so as to characterize in detail all matters of fundamental significance and to avoid the necessity of formulating additional instructions which, in the past, were not always in agreement with the principles of the statute. Among other things, this concerns uniform party electoral principles which should be democratic and should guarantee that the best comrades are elected to party offices.

If I may be permitted to evaluate this postulate here, I believe that in the current situation its provisions are of major importance. It expresses a need generally voiced in discussion, both within the party and outside it, for the establishment of formal guarantees to limit the scope for manipulation of any kind that can result from what are called (?loopholes).

The proposals made by the Gdansk party organization have a similar tendency. There has been a lot of talk recently about the role of discussion and consultation, about links with the party masses and about the completeness of information. Among the proposals sent to the party commission from Gdansk is a proposal that there be a concrete definition of the forms in which these links are to be expressed so as to ensure honest consultation, and so on. Here is a fragment of the material sent in:

All party authorities are required to work in close contact with the basic party organizations, to apply methods of consultation and to systematically inform members of the party of important current tasks and resolutions.

However, the authors of the proposal do not limit themselves to so general a conception of the matter but attempt an exact definition of just what the consultations should be based on in order to guarantee the participation of members in the working out of final solutions. Here is the proposal:

The method of consultation should be based on obtaining the opinion of party members as expressed in the decisions or resolutions of the party organizations. Thus, there should not only be discussion and attention to various statements but acceptance of these decisions and resolutions during voting.

Furthermore, all party authorities should be required to examine scrupulously the proposals and postulates submitted to them by party members and organizations as well as to regularly inform the interested party of measures to deal with these proposals. Therefore, not only should they listen and examine but also adopt a position and give a reply. In the draft of the statute, concrete dates are proposed but I will tell you about the draft in more detail another time.

Here, I am presenting proposals which are characteristic of the climate in which consideration of what the party statute should be like took place. Here is another sentence from the Gdansk proposals:

The results of consultations are to be published in the party press, accessible to members of the party. [Word indistinct] does not refer to curt formulas such as general support or general agreement, but to honest reportage of the contents and resolutions regarding a given matter that were passed by the organizations which took part in the consultation.

Time does not allow me to present the proposals submitted to the Congress Commission in greater detail. I think I will return to this matter at another time. But these fragmentary examples illustrate the climate in which the discussion is taking place and are characteristic of the material upon which authors of the draft are drawing and which, as I have said, will be the subject of discussion on 16 April.

GRABSKI ADDRESSES BELCHATOW PARTY MEETING

AU131450 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Apr 81 p 2

[Andrzej Bajorek report on the 9 April meeting between Tadeusz Grabski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, with the builders of the Belchatow mining-energy basis: "The Party Is the Masses' Property"]

[Excerpt] Tadeusz Grabski replied to the questions and criticial remarks submitted to him. Because my time is limited and because I am in a hurry, I will cite only some passages from T. Grabski's speech, which the representatives of the Belchatow workforce received with approval.

The Ninth Central Committee Plenum, T. Grabski said among other things, was one of the most controversial of all the plenums held since August 1980, and one of the more controversial plenums held throughout the PZPR's existence. The general accusation brought up by many party organizations was that the plenum and its decisions had gotten away from the feelings of the party members and people. However, let us consider the conditions under which the plenum took place and was prepared. It took place at the time of that regrettable incident in Bydgoszcz and against the background of a certain social tension. The Politburo took a stand on the origins and political backdrop of the Bydgoszcz events, without prejudicing the issues that are now being investigated and clarified by the prosecutor's office.

I was at the 19 March Bydgoszcz Voivodship committee plenum, and even then it was quite obvious that the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee was making intensive preparations for the People's Council session, which was interrupted later on. The occupation of the building belonging to the ZSL also shows that the entire incident was anything but spontaneous. Criminal and disciplinary investigations are still going on in Bydgoszcz, and over 200 witnesses have been interviewed. Let us hope that it will become clear who assaulted the three Solidarity members.

As you know, at the ninth plenum I placed my post at the disposal of the Central Committee. You will ask me: Why did you not just resign? Such a resignation would prove that I admitted the charges that had been leveled against me by Stefan Bratkowski's letter. But I do not accept those charges. They were absolutely unsubstantiated. I will accept any charge if it is proved. It is outright defamation to say that I oppose renewal. I had attempted to renew the party early enough, and you know I had to pay for it with my job.

Some Central Committee members--I do not know how many--proposed that no changes be made in the Politburo and that perhaps the 10th plenum, which will be held at the end of April, should deal with such changes. I am still at the Central Committee's disposal insofar as my functions are concerned.

As for the criticism of mass media: "I will transmit your remarks and proposals to Comrade Olszowski."

As for Edward Gierek: "He is in Silesia--in Katowice."

As for the proposal to interrupt the ninth congress so that delegates can consult workforces: "It is an interesting initiative and worth thinking over."

CZESTOCHOWA, GDANSK, LEGNICA PARTY MEETINGS REPORTED

Ney Attends Czestochowa Meeting

LD131830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress continue in all party organizations. The tasks of the voivodship party organizations during the period preceding the ninth congress were discussed today at plenary sessions of the party voivodship committees in Czestochowa, Gdansk and Legnica.

The great importance of activities designed to restore the trust of the community in the party was stressed in the course of the deliberation at the party voivodship committee plenum in Czestochowa. The speaker pointed out that without a complete and comprehensive elucidation of issues which interest its members the party will not regain credibility and prestige in society. The importance of restoring confidence in the authorities was emphasized. Those present expressed anxiety that views presented by the party central authorities were often at variance with those held by the majority of party members. Evidence of this could be found in the equivocal reception given by many party organizations.

Reference was also made to the need for streamlining the forms of cooperation between echelons of the party organization and trade union organizations.

The Czestochowa Voivodship party committee plenum was attended by Roman Ney, candidate Roman Ney, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The Gdansk plenum dealt with the achievements to date of the precongress debate as expressed in the materials prepared by the voivodship precongress commission and by the achievements of factory organizations in this respect.

The Legnica Voivodship party committee plenum underlined the need for action to permit creative participation of party members in the precongress debate now in progress and the preparation of an effective PZPR program designed to stabilize socioeconomic life.

More on Czestochowa Plenum

LD131322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] A Czestochowa Voivodship party committee plenary session is being held today to discuss the current sociopolitical situation and the tasks of the voivodship party organization for the near future. During the deliberations it was stated that party organizations had recently focused their attention on holding consultations with party members on the program provisions for the ninth party congress. Also noted was the increasing effectiveness of state and economic administration links. The plenum delegates said there had been a strengthening of the party, thanks, among other things, to its being purged of corrupt people. Voivodship party committee plenums are also being held today in Gdansk and Legnica.

Further on Party Plenums

LD132106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The tasks of voivodship party organizations in preparation for the ninth congress were discussed today at plenary meetings of voivodship party committees in Czestochowa, Gdansk and Legnica, Roman Ney took part in the plenum in Czestochowa. Many important problems concerning party renewal were broached indicating that the party will not regain its credibility and standing in society without a final, full explanation to its members of matters of interest to them.

The Gdansk plenum participants drew attention to the same issue. According to the joint opinion of the members of the plenum, the tasks of the voivodship party organization before the congress to a considerable extent must include those [word indistinct] the construction of a genuine front of renewal based on breaking through the preconceptions and mistrust of party members and society. Through the Gdansk Voivodship, it was stated, a favorable climate has been created for implementing the goals [words indistinct]. In the course of the discussion, there was talk of the role of the mass media in the process of renewal and in the precongress campaign. The functioning of the press, radio and television in this field came in for criticism. It was stated that TRYBUNA LUDU in particular should become a genuine forum for an exchange of views between party organizations (?throughout) the country. The dates of the precongress campaign were settled during the plenum, with the voivodship conference scheduled to take place in the first 10 days of June.

Those taking part in the voivodship party committee plenum in Legnica fixed the date of the report-back and election conference for 23 June. The leading task was recognized to be the consolidation of the unity of party ranks in the struggle for rebuilding the party's standing and trust in it. The restoration of the party's authority in Legnica Voivodship is being promoted by consistently purging the party ranks of discredited people. Sharp penalties are being imposed on the guilty.

ARMED FORCES DISCUSS CURRENT CRISIS, PARTY'S ROLE

LD111244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Vivid discussions are being held by party organizations on the most important problems resulting from the present social, political and economic situation in our country. During meeting being organized prior to the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee [as heard], the internal party problems concerning the role of the PZPR in overcoming the present crisis and consistent implementation of the process of socialist renewal are debated. Today, such meetings and sessions were held by the Air Defense Forces, the Air Force, the Navy, and central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense as well as at the General Staff Academy of the Polish Armed Forces, the Political Academy of the Polish Army, the Military Technical Academy and the Military Medical Academy. The main subject of the meetings is concern about strengthening the country's defense potential and participation of Armed Forces in the functioning of the national economy.

UNIVERSITY PZPR MEETING VIEWS PARTY PROBLEMS

LD100941 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Apr 81 p 8

[Anna Sielanko report: "PZPR Programmatic-Electoral Conference at Warsaw University"]

[Text] A Warsaw University PZPR organization programmatic-electoral conference took place on Saturday (4 April) in the great hall. Some 167 delegates representing nearly 1,300 members and candidates of the university party organization participated in it. Many ordinary PZPR members were also present during the deliberations because, in accordance with certain previous decisions, the conference was held in public.

Many invited guests attended the conference, including representatives of other Warsaw colleges' party organizations and those of Silesian and Wroclaw Universities and also some delegates from the enterprise committees of several big industrial enterprises with which the university organization cooperates. Representatives of university authorities, university youth organizations and trade union organizations (Polish Teachers' Association and Solidarity) were also present. Furthermore, Eugeniusz Duraczynski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Science and Education Department, and Jerzy Boleslawski, PZPR Voivodship Committee secretary, participated in the deliberations.

Zbigniew Chrupek, first secretary of the PZPR college committee, made a speech in which he informed the audience that he would not be a candidate in the elections because he had already held office for two terms. He expressed his thanks for cooperation in the past. Starting to make his report, he emphasized that it was not a report on the PZPR college committee's past activities since the delegates had already received materials on the subject. The report, he said, defines the college committee's political attitude and also contains some program elements which could be used by a new committee in its activities.

Describing the present situation in the party and in the country, he stated, inter alia, that the PZPR university organization firmly expresses its support "for a full and consistent implementation of democratic changes and reforms in all spheres of life.... The working class and the entire community have the right to expect from the party that effective political and legal mechanisms will be created which will ensure that the party itself and the state will act in accordance with the interests of the working masses and the country's vital interests. In order to be able to carry out its tasks as political leader, the party must gain the community's confidence."

The speaker further emphasized that the party leadership should act in accordance with party members' wishes and that, in the university organization's opinion, such indispensable unity has not yet been achieved. He also stated that it is not enough to concentrate merely on criticisms of the past and on errors in the leadership's present activities in order to extricate ourselves from the current crisis. The trend toward settling accounts and criticizing matters must be backed up by a trend of active co-creation and restoration of social order and of a sense of responsibility. In its report, the college committee expresses the view that it is necessary to act energetically and emphasizes that not only a desire for action but also a program are indispensable. The congress must adopt just such a clear, concrete and realistic program. It should be a program for extricating ourselves from the present crisis and for a further development of a socialist society based on the principles of justice, equality and democracy.

A sharp and critical discussion, in which nearly 40 people participated, continued for many hours. Therefore, we have to restrict our report to mentioning only some of the problems and subjects which were discussed.

During the discussion, many people expressed the view that the recent plenum failed to fulfill the hopes and meet the expectations of a majority of party members. It was expected that it would give an objective assessment of the situation prevailing in the country and present a plan for extricating ourselves from it. The resolution neither included such contents nor did it mirror the discussion which took place during the plenum. The plenum's decision to start an election campaign was assessed positively. However, some of the people who participated in the discussion felt that the date for holding a congress has been unnecessarily delayed and it was recalled that it had been mentioned at one time that it would take place at the end of the year's first quarter or the beginning of the second quarter. It was urged that the date of the congress be brought forward on the grounds that, as Andrzej Rzeplinski stated, people go on leave or vacation in late July and that this can adversely and directly affect both preparations for the congress and discussions concerning its resolutions. For instance, in higher schools, such discussions can, in practice, begin only in October.

The process of purging the party of people guilty of violations of party and moral principles and also ineffective or dishonest peoples, which has been proceeding too slowly, must be concluded before the congress is held.

A concrete proposal was put forward during the discussion. It aimed at ensuring that a meeting of representatives of university party organizations and big industrial enterprises and journalists should take place during the period preceding the congress in order to jointly discuss subjects which are to be considered by the congress.

Many speakers emphasized that the party should prepare a program which would be accepted, agreed to and implemented by the entire community and around which party members could be united. Among the party's tasks is that of ensuring that the plan for economic renewal prepared by the government is implemented, Andrzeu Kaim stated inter alia. Furthermore, it should be realized that the economic renewal program will make it necessary to adopt some unpopular decisions with respect to prices and employment. The party must ensure that the community is widely consulted about them and that it accepts them.

Referring to the congress, some people also emphasized the question of party statutes which must be, among other things, unequivocal so that they may not be interpreted in different ways. People participating in the discussion put forward some concrete proposals with respect to new statutes.

Much attention was paid to the problem of people's confidence in the party and the party's credibility in the eyes of society. The party must regain the people's confidence while explaining the reasons for its decline. Speakers criticized the style and working methods of the party leadership in the past and the Politburo's passiveness. The methods used are inopportune and inconsistent with the situation, Lezsek Jaskiewicz stated inter alia. The party should act energetically and strategically, Krzysztof Wodkiewicz said inter alia.

The authorities must realize that some irreversible changes are taking place in the party, Andrzej Kolakowski said inter alia. Horizontal structures in the party, open letters and other forms of direct dialogue between primary organizations and the authorities are facts. It is also a fact that primary party organizations cooperate with Solidarity.

Participants in the discussion believed that it is necessary to create a basis for cooperation between the party and such a social movement force as Solidarity, for this is a precondition for complete renewal.

Leszek Kaskiewicz stated, inter alia, that the fact that self-censorship among party members is on the wane and that party members are beginning to openly discuss various problems which have worried them is a positive development.

Very critical remarks were made on the subject of propaganda in general and party propaganda in particular. Jan Kancewicz emphasized the fact that information provided by the mass information media is unreliable and that no information at all is given on some subjects. It was stressed that manipulation of the press harms the party and adversely affects its credibility. Many bitter words were said about party publications which are often of a very low standard. Several speakers criticized in particular the PZPR Voivodship Committee information bulletin which does not fulfill their expectations.

Participants in the conference also expressed their surprise at the warnings issued at the Central Committee Plenum against Stefan Bratkowski who, according to many of them, is among the more idealistic party members, even though his views are undoubtedly controversial. It was acknowledged that a majority of party members agrees with Bratkowski's attitude as far as main problems are concerned but it was emphasized that obviously it is possible to have some reservations with respect to the way in which his letter was publicized. Doubts were expressed as to whether it was necessary to submit this matter to the CKPP [Central Party Control Commission].

Much time was devoted during the discussion to matters concerning the university party organization and the university.

It was acknowledged that it is necessary to adopt a different style for the university organization's activities and ensure closer coopeation among specific department organizations and also between the university organization and organizations in other universities and enterprises. It was said that it is necessary to look into criteria governing academic promotion and into the possibility of improving the university's technical equipment. A concrete proposal was also put forward aimed at ensuring that PZPR university committee plenums are open to all members of the university PZPR organization.

Some guests also participated in the discussion. For instance, Wieslaw Giemza, first secretary of the Huta Warszawa plant committee, informed the gathering at its request about his plant's activists' meeting with Stefan Olszowski on 3 April.

The delegates elected by secret ballot a 41-member PZPR college committee and a 15-member college audit commission. Furthermore, the delegates elected, also by secret ballot, from among college committee members, the first secretary of the PZPR college committee. Andrzeu Kolakowski from the Social Sciences Department (Institute of Philosophy) became the new first secretary. It was also decided that delegates should again meet at a later date in order to adopt a resolution.

POLISH OCEAN LINES PZPR HOLDS ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD112015 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] [Dateline not supplied] We are transmitting excerpts from the 15th report-back and election conference of the Polish Ocean Lines PZPR Committee:

The resolution states that the bringing to account of all persons responsible for mistakes, excesses and corruption irrespective of the posts they held is a vital element of renewal in the activity of the party. An assessment of attitudes and work of individuals should be carried out not only on the basis of provisions in the PZPR statute but also on the basis of existing law.

In the party apparatus and in the state, after an honest analysis of the existing state of affairs, changes should be made in the composition of leading cadres who are not up to the present criteria of political and economic activity.

The extraordinary congress must carry out changes in the statute. The aim of these changes must be the democratization of intraparty life, among others through the adoption and incorporation in the statute of new election principles relating to party authorities and the election of delegates. The conference states that a full explanation of the December 1970 events together with a definition of the personal responsibility of persons in authority for their tragic course should not have to wait until the 9th congress.

The conference, on the basis of an assessment of the activity to date of the Polish Ocean Lines organization and of discussions, makes it incumbent on the Polish Ocean Lines committee and all branch party organizations to, among other things:

--Hold report-back meetings every year in all vessel and land-based branch party organizations. In vessel branch party organizations, should half the composition of the branch party organization be changed, report-back and election meetings should be held; and

--Act resolutely for the full implementation of the agreements concluded with the government commission and management through the representative organs of the workforce particularly as regards:

The coming into force of a new nautical statute from 1 January 1982;

Guaranteeing the supplies of new tonnage chiefly through concluding an agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy and the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry on supplying vessels from Polish shipyards;

Improving the fleet's port and overhaul situation;

Settling in a rational manner and in accordance with cost accounting methods matters pertaining to the exploitation of the Polish merchant fleet in the Baltic;

Engaging in activity aimed at urgently appointing the representative of the whole workforce--a workers' self-government;

Making it incumbent on management to formulate, on the basis of the provisions of the economic reform, a draft reform as regards nautical enterprises, including an economic-financial system, and submitting such a draft to examination by the workforce.

The conference makes it incumbent on the Polish Ocean Lines precongress commission to continue its work and to cooperate with the voivodship precongress commission until the precongress theses, which are to be announced by the Central Committee, are discussed.

The results of the work done by this commission should be summed up at a plenary session of the Polish Ocean Lines committee, the resolution of which is to constitute a guide [wykladnia] for delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

FOREIGN PRESS COMMENT ON POLISH DOMESTIC SITUATION

LD132112 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (PAP)--Warsaw correspondent of the French daily newspaper LE FIGARO wrote in a report on the session of the Polish Sejm (parliament) that it had demonstrated the nation had now a government that deserves this name, a government which ceased to be tossed about by the evolving events and which directs the nation's efforts in prudent and resolute way.

Another French paper, LE MATIN of Paris, also expressed the view that the Polish Government had consolidated its position after the latest Sejm debate in which "the premier tried clearly to find support of the moderate milieux of the society. Concerning the vote of confidence, his appeal and tone of his speech are without a precedent in the socialist countries, and would probably meet with a positive reverberation in the Polish nation."

In a despatch from Washington, the New York TIMES wrote about the results of the Paris meeting of bankers, stating that Western experts believe that if appropriate price stimuli are introduced and indispensable production means provided for the farmers, Poland's private farms may considerably increase their output.

A Washington POST correspondent pointed out that many Polish industrial enterprises are making up for the losses caused by last summer's stoppage. He cited as an example the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk where labour productivity rose by 10 percent as a result of cooperation between the yard's management and the new labour movement.

Many foreign newspapers commented on the discussion held in the party in connection with the preparations for the extraordinary PUWP congress. The Soviet daily PRAVDA wrote that "activity of the local party organizations has at present especially weighty significance. The party organizations are coming out against everything that threatens unity and cohesion of the PUWP, weakens its political strength and ideological influence (...) The party should repell all the actions aimed against its ranks, and resolutely defend socialism."

FRG 'CARTOGRAPHIC REVISIONISM' SCORED IN PRESS

LD131556 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (PAP)--The issue of the so-called cartographic revisionism, that is the presentation of the European frontiers on West German maps in a manner incompatible with the reality, continues to be one of the major obstacles impeding the process of normalization of Polish-FRG relations and also a controversial matter in the FRG itself, the Polish INTERPRESS agency wrote.

The entire controversy originated when last February the conference of the education ministers of FRG lands adopted a resolution recommending to present real borders as well as the frontiers of the 1937 German Reich on maps.

The resolution drew sharp protests not only in Poland but also among the realistically and progressively-minded circles in the FRG.

The issue assumed such great proportions that also the FRG Government had to take its stand, voicing "reservations and doubts," yet in a pretty cautious manner. The substance of this decision was criticized to the fullest by the Munich liberal SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG which pointed to the unequivocal meaning of the December 1970 treaty on the bases for normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG.

Cartography still remains one of the bulwarks of the FRG's territorial revisionism and one of the nationalists' basic methods of influencing the younger generation. The stake of the ongoing struggle is whether the FRG maps and atlases are to be in keeping with the Polish-FRG treaty or whether they are to be glaringly incompatible with its spirit and letter.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON HONECKER, BARCIKOWSKI SED SPEECHES

LD131512 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (PAP)--"Occupying a major place on the economic and political map of the world, a member of the CMEA and signatory of the Warsaw Treaty, the GDR is first of all an important link of the socialist community. Within this community the GDR develops all-round cooperation," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote. "Erich Honecker spoke about it, stressing the significance of collaboration and the consolidation of links between the GDR and Poland. Marked by a sense of friendship and ideological unity, his words were received by the delegates with warm applause. The interest in Polish issues is also reflected in the congress debate.

"The delegates listened attentively to the welcoming address delivered yesterday by head of the PUWP delegation Kazimierz Barcikowski. In this speech, they found not only a confirmation of the PUWP's readiness to ideological and political collaboration with the GDR and a development of relations with the GDR, but also answers to a number of questions that they would like to ask," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK TO VISIT HUNGARY 14 APR

LD121622 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Apr (PAP)--Jozef Czyrek, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Poland is to go to the Hungarian People's Republic on 14 April for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS ADDRESSES LETTER TO CEAUSESCU

AU131518 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Apr 81 p 1

["Letter addressed to the RCP Central Committee and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" by the trade unions congress held in Bucharest between 6 and 8 April]

[Text] Voicing the feelings of over 7 million trade union members, the participants in the congress of the General Union of Trade Unions express the unending attachment to and great esteem and gratitude of the working people--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--for the RCP and for you, greatly beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

With profound patriotic pride in the great achievements attained by the people, led by the workers class, in the preceding 5-year plan, and greatly inspired by the bright prospects outlined in the 12th congress decisions, the participants in the congress express their unwavering determination to devotedly work to fulfill the targets established by the party for the new stage of development of our country, along the path of socialism and communism.

The trade union bodies and organizations and all working people view the theoretically and practically valuable guidelines presented in your eminent speech at the trade unions congress as a comprehensive and mobilizing program of action. In light of your speech, the congress examined, in a climate of great workers' responsibility, the activities carried out by the trade unions, and established due measures to optimally fulfill the role and functions incumbent on them in our society.

Determined to enhance their contribution to asserting workers' democracy, the trade unions will endeavor to encourage active and responsible participation by the working people in debating and implementing the country's domestic and foreign policies and the uniform plan of socioeconomic development, and to promote workers' self-management and self-administration. They will ensure appropriate organization for the general meetings of working people, and will consistently strive to increase the contribution of trade union representatives within the bodies of collective leadership of enterprises, centrals and ministries, both in decisionmaking and in mobilizing the working people and trade union organizations in implementing such decisions.

In light of the basic obligation of trade unions to unite and mobilize the working people's efforts to fulfill the country's socioeconomic development plans, the trade unions will show greater responsibility for organizing socialist competition, and will focus the working people's concerns on achieving high productivity, raising product quality, reducing specific consumption rates and material expenditures, and increasing economic productivity and profits. The trade unions will make greater efforts to consistently promote mass technical creativity and a sense of good management, and will help each working person to grasp the need for stringent savings of raw and other materials, energy and fuel; for optimally utilizing production facilities and working time; and for better organizing production and labor at each unit and within each work team. The trade unions will do everything necessary to resolutely implement the new economic-financial mechanism, whose principles are designed to ensure great efficiency in all areas and to provide material incentives for the working people.

Responsibility and carefully examining the contribution made by the trade unions to implementing the measures taken by the party-state leadership continuously to improve the working people's working and living conditions, the trade unions congress pledges to resolutely militate to optimally implement the program directive worked out by the party on raising the living standard. [paragraph continues]

It also pledges to promote the application of measures aimed at ensuring labor safety, protection and hygiene; improving medical care and the activities of canteens and bachelor hostels; and facilitating rest and treatment conditions. The trade unions will organize permanent and strict supervision by the working people of all domains which contribute to raising the quality of life.

The trade unions pledge to responsibly act to improve the content of political-educational and cultural activities, and to impart to them a militant and revolutionary character capable of continuously strengthening each working person's attachment to and ardent love for the Communist Party and our socialist fatherland. They will cultivate responsibility for work, firmness in fulfilling social obligations, and consistent observation of the norms of socialist ethics and equity. Encouraging a spirit of technical and artistic creativity among the millions of participants in the national festival "Song to Romania," the trade unions will more efficiently utilize the material basis at their disposal for organizing events of a great educational and artistic value for the working masses; and for developing and shaping the socialist consciousness of the new man, active and devoted builder of socialism.

Aware of the fact that optimal fulfillment of their task at the current stage of development of our society requires substantial improvements in their working style and methods, the trade unions are determined to promote a new, dynamic and revolutionary spirit in all their activities, and to permanently work among the masses, to consult and cooperate with them in order to identify all the problems confronting working collectives, and to fully contribute to solving them.

Expressing their complete adherence to the foreign policy of our party and state, the trade unions congress expresses warmest thanks and deep gratitude for your untiring activities in the service of the Romanian people, for the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples and for building a better and more just world.

Greatly esteemed comrade secretary general, we assure you that the trade unions will consistently pursue international activities consonant with the lofty principles of our party-state foreign policy. They will continuously endeavor to promote relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with working people and trade unions in all the socialist countries and in other states of the world, thus contributing to developing and consolidating the solidarity and unity of action of the workers class and of its trade union organizations at an international level, in the struggle to defend the vital interests of the working people against exploitation, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for detente, disarmament, security and peace throughout the world.

We pledge to the party and to you, greatly esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose life and struggle are blended with the glorious history of the party--which will soon mark its 60th anniversary--that we will work with all our energy and revolutionary responsibility to implement the great objectives established by the 12th party congress, thus ensuring the continuous progress and prosperity of all our people, and Romania's uninterrupted advance toward communism.

[Signed] The Congress of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions

FURTHER DETAILS OF KOSOVO DISTURBANCES

'Definitive' Casualty Figures

AU132006 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Kosta Krajincanic report from Pristina]

[Excerpts] Today, April 13th, passed in Pristina and in many other places in Kosovo with very intensive sociopolitical activities indeed, which--as was said today at a session of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP--constitute the second significant step in settling the present extraordinary situation in the province. Many meetings are being held: in local communities, in SAWP branches, in party organizations and in student clubs. The undivided unity of the Kosovo communists and other working people and citizens in the assessment and condemnation of hostile activities is being expressed everywhere. In Pristina alone, we heard today that over 200,000 citizens have taken part in political meetings since the beginning of April.

Azem Vlasi, member of the SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, today presented the definitive official data on the number of killed and injured during the disorders in Pristina and other places. These are the data: In all, 8 demonstrators and 1 militiaman lost their lives. Militiamen used arms in several grave situations exclusively in self-defense. The number of people with light or serious injuries was 75. Out of this number, 55 received light or serious wounds inflicted by weapons possessed by demonstrators or other citizens. In the disorders, 4 militiamen were wounded and 127 were lightly injured. So much for the sake of truth, and in order to stop the talk of those who by launching the most varied rumors wish to disturb the feeling which is gradually returning to people and to the streets.

Concluding this report from Pristina, let us add that it was a beautiful sunny day here today and about 40,000 elementary school pupils resumed their normal lessons.

'Specific Condemnation' Ahead

AU131242 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 81 p 8

[N. Selmanovic report]

[Excerpt] In worker's and revolutionary Kosovska Mitrovica, the recent hostile action by irrendentists not only enjoyed no support of the workers class but was also thoroughly unmasked and condemned. A real and specific condemnation is still ahead, and this problem was discussed at many political meetings. This problem was also discussed last night at a session of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists, as well as a consolidative meeting of secretaries of the basic organizations of the League of Communists. This was, in fact, a discussion by Kosovska Mitrovica communists on how to implement in practice the conclusions of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists and to adopt the immediate tasks of all organized socialist forces. At all these meetings, as one of the most important tasks in the forthcoming activity of the organizations of the League of Communists, the need was stressed to identify as soon as possible those members of the League of Communists who were in any way involved in the dangerous and very aggressive hostile activities.

One of the conclusions of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists is that condemnation of hostile activity must not be formalistic and verbal, but politically active. This means that all working people and citizens must be included in this activity. All of them will have to determine and declare their attitude on this attack on the unity, independence and sovereignty of our country. The level of responsibility of certain educational workers will also be determined, because the conclusion of the Communal Committee is that in educational work there is no room for those teachers and professors who in any way contributed to the enemy's activity.

Talks will be held in particular with the parents of those pupils and students who participated in the demonstrations and who shouted hostile slogans.

The position of the Kosovska Mitrovica communists is very clear. There will be no sentimentality toward those who undermine our socialist self-managing system.

Elementary Schools Reopen

LD131304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 13 Apr (TANJUG)--After a 10-day break, work has been resumed today in all 38 elementary schools in the Pristina municipality, which have nearly 40,000 pupils. Thus the situation in schools in Kosovo's capital is gradually returning to normal and all necessary measures are being undertaken to overcome the disruptions caused by the hostile demonstrations. Preparations are also under way for reopening secondary schools.

Secondary Schools to Reopen

AU132055 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] In two Kosovo Polje local communities, the 15th and 17th, meetings of the Socialist Youth Federation were held this afternoon. They were attended by (Zia Jusufi), member of the Presidium of the SAWP of Kosovo, (Dr Berisav Zajac), (Dr Nuri Basota) and Zoran Kosovac, secretary of the Socialist Youth Federation of Pristina.

Both meetings unanimously denounced the hostile demonstrations in the province and supported the speech by Fadilj Hodza to the political aktiv of Pristina, the statement by Dzavid Nimani, the speech by Mahmut Bakali and the conclusions of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo as directives for further activities in combatting all the hostile activities. Students of Kosovo Polje were interested to know when classes will be resumed. As (Nuri Basota) pointed out, secondary school students will resume classes on 20 April and conditions are also being created for normal work at the university.

LEADERSHIP CONTINUES ASSESSMENT OF KOSOVO UNREST

Kosovo Presidency

LD131840 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 13 Apr (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo today fully upheld the assessments of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and officials of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Constituent Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia that the recent demonstrations in Kosovo were hostile and counterrevolutionary in character.

The Kosovo Socialist Alliance Presidency assessed as positive the broad social-political activity of Socialist Alliance organizations in Kosovo on preventing further enemy and counterrevolutionary activity. Over 10,000 meetings, attended by several hundred thousand people, were held in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo these past days.

At today's session, Presidency member of the Kosovo Socialist Alliance Provincial Conference Azem Vlasi set out that the overwhelming majority of workers, peasants, intellectuals and youths of all nationalities living in the province have sharply condemned enemy and counter-revolutionary activity.

At the session, Azem Vlasi presented the definitive figures of the number of killed, wounded and injured in the recent unrests in Kosovo. He said that eight demonstrators and one militiaman were killed in the unrest. Four members of the security forces were wounded and 127 injured. Fifty-five demonstrators were wounded and 75 injured. [as received]

Azem Vlasi recalled that the organizers of the demonstrations resorted to the most brutal means--they forcibly made people join their ranks, resorted to threats and insults, used children as a shield against the intervention of security forces. The ring-leaders of the demonstrations physically attacked security force members and even used firearms against them.

Azem Vlasi said that security organs intervened only when organizers and instigators of the unrests, in an effort to cause bloodshed at all cost, resorted to methods of violence and vandalism.

Vlasi At Kosovo SAWP Presidium

LD131845 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 13 Apr (TANJUG)--Over the past few days in Kosovo a very extensive sociopolitical action has been taking place whose aim is to halt and make impossible any further escalation of hostile and counterrevolutionary activity, to explain the essence, character and aims of such activity, which recently found a very aggressive and arrogant expression in Pristina and some other places in the province, and to mobilize communists, working people and citizens in the struggle for opposing activity of hostile forces.

This was stated at today's expanded session of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, which discussed further direct tasks of this largest sociopolitical organization in the present political-security situation in the province.

Also participating in session's work were Dusan Ristic, Bahri Oruci and Ali Sukrija, Presidium members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, and Kolu Siroka, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

Azem Vlasi, Presidium member of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, stressed that during the past few days over 10,000 meetings have been held in the province [words indistinct] hundreds of thousands of working people and citizens. According to Azem Vlasi, rarely in the postwar period had there been such big interest on the part of working people and citizens in the topical socipolitical situation and such strongly expressed readiness for active involvement in implementing LCY policy.

A vast majority of working people and citizens, working class, young people, intelligentsia, agricultural workers, veterans, Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and others have strongly condemned hostile and counterrevolutionary activity and have expressed their decisive and complete support for the appraisals and stands of party and state leaderships of the province, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the federation, stressed Vlasi adding that the events in Kosovo have justifiably aroused great interest and anxiety throughout the country, since the issue concerns an activity by hostile forces aimed at threatening our system as a whole and our country's territorial integrity.

Communists, working people and citizens from all parts of Yugoslavia have given and continue to give full support to stands, efforts and measures undertaken by communists, working people, citizens and leaders of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo with a view to overcoming the created situation, as well as to stands and measures undertaken by our entire community.

Working people and citizens of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo, Vlasi went on, have reacted angrily against the attempts by hostile and counterrevolutionary elements to destroy brotherhood and unity, togetherness and equality of our nations and nationalities, against the attempts to destroy the unity and territorial integrity of our country and to threaten the shining heritage of our socialist revolution and all that which has been realized and achieved through common struggle under the leadership of the LCY and Comrade Tito.

It is already perfectly clear to working people and citizens what the organizers and instigators of the hostile activity tried to achieve. They wanted to incite hatred among our nations and nationalities and to push us into a crisis which would lead to unforeseeable consequences. They wished to provoke antagonism between the Albanian people in Kosovo and other nations and nationalities in the country, denying all achievements made by Kosovo and above all by the Albanian nationality with the help of the entire community in Socialist Yugoslavia, Vlasi stressed. He went on to talk about methods used by the organizers of the demonstrations and drew attention to the fact that they used the crudest possible means: forcing people to join their ranks, threatening and insulting, using children in order to protect themselves from intervention by the security forces and physically attacking security organs, even using arms. In that connection Vlasi stressed that the security organs intervened only when the organizers and instigators of the unrest resorted to the methods of force and banditry, seeking to provoke bloodshed at any cost. This means that the security organs were used only when it was necessary, and this policy contributed to avoiding bloodshed which the organizers and instigators of the demonstrations wanted, using firearms and other weapons.

Azem Vlasi also said that during the disturbances in Pristina and other towns 75 people were hurt and 55 wounded. These cases were for the most part the result of the use of firearms and other weapons by demonstrators themselves and some other citizens. In the disturbances 4 members of the security organs were wounded and 127 injured. In the disturbances eight demonstrators and one militiaman lost their lives.

These are correct figures about the lives lost during the disturbances, stressed Vlasi, saying that therefore all misinformation and speculations which were being invented at the moment are tendentious and malicious, and that it is regrettable that a section of the foreign press also started speculating on this topic.

Speaking about why the people condemned these acts of hostile activity, Azem Vlasi stressed that working people and citizens, all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, young and old generations, at every step and in all spheres of life see significant results which have been achieved in the socialist transformations. All our peoples and nationalities, and particularly the Albanian nationality, do not remember having ever in their history lived so freely, without fear and suspicion. It is clear to every man who has even superficial knowledge of the relations in our socialist federal community that full equality of nations and nationalities, republics and provinces exists today in our community and that no one decides about the destiny of another but instead each decides about its own destiny and all together decide about common interests.

Stressing that it is regrettable that the propaganda machinery from neighboring Albania has joined the dangerous games played by hostile elements in Kosovo and toward Kosovo, Azem Vlasi said:

The recent article in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT is full of false information and malicious interpretations of the events in Kosovo. This article in fact shows the overt platform on which hostile forces developed their subversive activity.

What is involved is not only denying stands, assessments and guidelines of our official organs, but also crudely going against the real mood and stands of Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia and all other nations and nationalities in our country in connection with these events. Stands expressed in the ZERI I POPULLIT article are likewise totally opposed to statements by official circles in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia and mutual security interests. It is funny that we are lectured on democracy and political freedoms in our country precisely from those quarters, and on how Albanians in Yugoslavia allegedly live in poverty and misery. It is perfectly clear to our working people and citizens what the aims of such propaganda are. Now this has also become clear to those people who at the time of the demonstrations were swayed by demagogic slogans of hostile elements and came into the streets, said Vlasi.

Azem Vlasi also spoke about further direct tasks of the Kosovo Socialist Alliance in overcoming the situation which is still difficult and complex. In that connection he stressed that in the days to come talks should be continued in all settings in order to make it possible for every working man, citizen, young person, student and pupil to comprehend fully the hostile essence of the past events. In addition, suitable measures of vigilance and self-protection should continue to be undertaken in local communities, towns and villages; maximum efforts have to be directed at normalizing the whole of life and work, and especially economic activity in the province.

The Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium session devoted to the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the province's present political and security situation continued its work in a debate.

Slovene LC's Popit

LD131814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 13 Apr (TANJUG)--The Ninth Regular Session of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, chaired by Franc Popit, was held in Ljubljana today. Popit submitted a report on the present sociopolitical situation and the tasks of communists in preparations for League of Communists congresses, which was also the main subject of today's session.

In assessing our internal political situation and the mood of the people, we can note that we are still not decisively oriented enough toward eliminating relations which restrict working people from being able to engage in full decisionmaking both in social and in expanded reproduction on the income realized. Despite all of our difficulties, the awareness is getting through that better and more lasting results can be achieved only through self-management, that is, by involving working people on the basis of their interests, which is certainly a positive aspect, Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, said in his introductory report.

Our working people assess the recent events in Kosovo with sorrow and concern. They resolutely condemn the hostile activity by a number of Albanian nationals acting from nationalistic and irredentist positions. At the same time they are opting also for further speedier development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in line with agreed accords and plan documents.

It has been demonstrated again that it is not worth flirting with nationalism or underestimating it, whether it is Slovene nationalism or any other, because in so doing a climate is created which the enemy exploits. We must be aware of the fact that nationalism is not an ally of progress but an ally of reaction. It undermines brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of our self-managing community and threatens the freedom, independence and sovereignty of Yugoslavia, weakens the socialist self-managing system and the prestige of our nonaligned international position, Franc Popit said.

In our Slovene society there are still phenomena of regionalism and localism which prevent greater integration of associated labor and pooling of means of social reproduction as well as a speedier overcoming of disproportions in the structure and the ensuring of a speedier and more harmonious development. Instead of being an open self-managing and sociopolitical community, the municipality regards itself as self-sufficient, while with its isolationism it often interrupts normal integration trends and income-based linking up. We are too slow in acting to prevent the fragmentation of social resources for less significant investments which do not contribute to the development of propulsive economic branches, that is, to the restructuring of existing capacities and thus also to a more successful penetration on world markets.

By eliminating weaknesses in our own work and in particular by eradicating subjective shortcomings and errors, we will restrict the scope for activity by internal and external forces opposed to socialist self-management. The fact is that these and similar weaknesses can be used for penetration by those hostile forces which fight, by every method of direct and indirect pressures, against the inalienable rights of people and nations, against sovereignty and inviolability of borders and thus against the progressive aspirations of the whole of mankind. Recently we have witnessed severe attacks on the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslav nations and nationalities, which is one of the greatest and most significant gains of our revolutionary struggle and one of the fundamental integration factors of our existence. We cannot take these and similar attacks out of the context of the entirety of exacerbated circumstances in the world. They will not frighten us, although this is probably their aim. Yugoslavia knows its place in political events in the world and the continuity of our nonaligned policy is not a foundation which anybody can shake or change overnight. The path of our socialist self-managing system and all the problems which we have encountered and successfully resolved on this path represent a clear answer to all who would like a different Yugoslavia, Franc Popit said in his introductory report.

KOSOVO OFFICIALS REACT TO ALBANIAN CRITICISM

Call for 'Rebellion' Seen

LD131536 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG)--A senior party functionary from the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo has described the Albanian press writing about the events in Kosovo as a call for re-mapping Yugoslavia's territory.

The comments published by the Albanian dailies ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKIMI constitute a call for an open rebellion by the Albanian masses in Kosovo, said president of the League of Communists of Pristina Aslan Fazlija in a recent speech in the province's capital.

Fazlija warned in particular that the Albanian press comments equate the organizers of the recent demonstrations in Kosovo with the Albanian people in the province. It is a fact, however, that the population of Albanian nationality in Kosovo has condemned the demonstrations, their protagonists and their demands from the very beginning, Fazlija stressed.

Fazlija said that the Albanian press comments deny the democratic, political and human rights and freedoms which the Albanians, as well as members of all other nations and nationalities enjoy in Yugoslavia. Instead of this, the Albanian dailies offer a Stalinist system of regulating relations, including national, in society, Fazlija said.

Essentially, the Albanian press comments mean a chance offered to the hegemonistic and other forces to rearrange the world, said Fazlija, adding that this cannot be in the interest of Yugoslavia or, for that matter, of Albania itself.

Other Yugoslav papers also have commentaries on the international implications of such a coverage by Albanian papers, particularly ZERI I POPULLIT.

In its weekly commentary, the daily BORBA writes that "nobody can stand up for the protection of counterrevolution in Yugoslavia, whoever its proponents may be, without at the same time bringing into question internal security and the achievements of the revolution at home."

The daily stresses that only Yugoslavia as an independent, nonaligned and self-management community of equal nations and nationalities, united in a federation, can stand in defence of peace and equality-based cooperation in the Balkans and beyond.

Referring to the ZERI I POPULLIT comments, the Zagreb daily VJESNIK stresses that "Yugoslavia is one whole, a federal state with equal nations and nationalities. Whoever dares touch the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo or any other party of our country, will touch Croatia and all of us. There can only be one and a unanimous reply to that," VJESNIK concludes.

Kosovo Veteran Comments

LD131934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG)--The events with which we have been confronted in recent days in Kosovo are the work of the most dishonorable nationalists and antiself-management and antisocialist forces, whose aim has always been the very destabilization of Kosovo as a socialist autonomous province [words indistinct] of Yugoslavia as a community of brotherly nations and nationalities. This was said in an interview to 4 JUL, the newspaper of Yugoslavia's veterans, by Mehmet Malici, president of the Kosovo Provincial Committee of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations.

Mehmet Malici went on to refer to coverage in the Albanian paper ZERI I POPULLIT, emphasizing that those who defend Albanian nationalism, chauvinism and irredentism not only discredit the Albanian nation, but count themselves as being on the side of the instigators of enmity.

Mehmet Malici pointed to our restraint in emphasizing Albania at the beginning, for we had in mind previous statements by the Albanian leadership on their readiness for cooperation and on its interest in our security: "What is being done by means of those pamphlets, and the fact that attempts are made to introduce discord among our peoples, is a futile business. No one presented us with what we now have, for which we made great sacrifices, fought bloodily in war and denied ourselves in peace, and does someone really think they can take this away from us?"

COOPERATION WITH USSR IN MACHINE BUILDING DISCUSSED

AU112101 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy president of the international Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has received German Mylnikov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the USSR Council of Ministers, who led the Soviet delegation to the 12th session of the mixed Yugoslav-Soviet Commission for Cooperation in Machine Building.

It was noted with satisfaction that it was expected that the agreed volume of cooperation in machine building in the 1981-1985 period will be some 40 percent larger than the level achieved in the preceding planning period.

FURTHER ON MIJATOVIC'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO ZAMBIA

Excursion, Talks

LD111142 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, who is currently on a 3-day official visit to Zambia, today visited the Kafue hydroelectric powerplant which was mainly built by work organizations from our country. Tonight, Cvijetin Mijatovic will meet Yugoslavs working on various projects in friendly Zambia at the Yugoslav Embassy in Lusaka. Before that, there will be more official Yugoslav-Zambian talks. Nedzad Leko, correspondent of Yugoslav radio, reports from Lusaka:

The second day of President of the SFRY Presidency Cvijetin Mijatovic's visit to Zambia started with a visit to the Kafue hydroelectric powerplant 80 km south of Lusaka.

The visit to the Kafu hydroelectric powerplant once again emphasized the importance of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zambia, which is also reflected in the construction of key projects. Yugoslav building organizations were the main participants in the construction of the Kafue hydroelectric powerplant. The construction of this project, which has a capacity of 900 mw, began in 1968 and was commissioned by President Tito's envoy, Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, 4 years ago. After the visit, Cvijetin Mijatovic expressed pleasure that the cooperation between the two nonaligned countries is also concretely reflected in the construction of projects of such enormous importance for the economic development of Zambia. After the return to Lusaka, the official Zambian-Yugoslav talks were resumed and are underway at this moment.

The first exchange of views was carried out last night. It is learned that during 4 hours of dynamic dialogue, the talks dealt with the development of bilateral relations and international problems with special reference to the situation in southern Africa, and the activity of nonaligned countries in this respect. The talks have shown identity of views on most questions. During the discussion of international relations, the two sides expressed concern about the multiplication of hotbeds of crisis in the world. In this respect, the need was stressed for active work by the nonaligned countries in initiating measures leading to the solution of accumulated world problems. It was also emphasized that the ministerial conference in New Delhi represents a positive evolution in (?overcoming) certain problems facing the nonaligned countries and that it restored confidence in the democratic practice as a basis of mutual relations between nonaligned countries. The talks especially dealt with the situation in southern Africa and with the actions of the nonaligned countries to achieve a just solution of the problem of Namibia, so that the people of Namibia may attain freedom and independence. The Zambian side especially thanked Yugoslavia for the help extended to the liberation movements and to the frontline countries.

It is expected that today's talks will also deal with other questions of international relations and bilateral relations.

Joint Communique

LD131100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 12 Apr 81

["Yugoslav-Zambian Joint Communique"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Lusaka, 12 Apr (TANJUG)--The following joint communique was issued in Lusaka today at the end of the visit to the Republic of Zambia by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency:

At the invitation of the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, made an official friendly visit to the Republic of Zambia from 9-12 April 1981. During his stay in Lusaka, the president of the SFRY Presidency held fruitful talks with his Zambian colleague, President Kenneth David Kaunda, and in the talks the two presidents expressed both sides' deep feelings of friendship and respect. During the talks a comprehensive exchange of views on topical international problems took place.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia, guided by the desire to continue to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries based on respect for the principles of sovereignty and independence, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage, carried out a review of the spheres of cooperation between the two countries.

The following took part in the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual respect. On the Yugoslav side: Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Col Gen Janko Susnjar, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Radivoje Markovic, SFRY ambassador to Zambia; Milivoje Maksic, counsellor of the president of the SFRY Presidency; Rajko Gligorijevic, chief de cabinet of the president of the SFRY Presidency; Ramadan Marmulaku, head of the section for sub-Saharan Africa at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and others.

On the Zambian side were: His Excellency Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia; the esteemed H. Mulemba, member of the [United National Independent Party] Central Committee and secretary general; the esteemed N. Mundia, prime minister; the esteemed A. G. Zulu, member of the Central Committee and secretary of state for defense and security; the esteemed R. K. Kamanga, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Political, Constitutional, Legal and Foreign Affairs; the esteemed E. H. K. Mudenda, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee; the esteemed J.B. Litana, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Elections, Publicity and Strategy; the esteemed Wilson Chakulya, deputy and minister of defense; the esteemed U.G. Mwila, minister of agriculture and water development; the esteemed K.B. Musokotwane, deputy and minister of finance; the esteemed Dr M.M. Bull, minister of state for foreign affairs and deputy; and K. Sikumba, deputy administrative secretary.

Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY Assembly, the Kebby Musokotwane, minister of finance of the Republic of Zambia, held separate talks on the continued promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zambia. The two sides expressed great satisfaction that the visit had taken place and they emphasized the usefulness of contacts and the exchange of views at the highest level in a spirit of the tested friendship, the lasting foundations of which were laid by Presidents Tito and Kaunda. They reconfirmed their loyalty to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations and advocated offering continued help in finding peaceful solutions for the world's sensitive issues.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and President Kaunda expressed their great concern at the serious deterioration of the international situation, which is manifested in the existence of crisis flashpoints and conflicts in various parts of the world and competition between the big powers and blocs in increasingly more wide-ranging spheres, as well as in the increased arms race, both nuclear and conventional. They assessed that the main causes of such a situation are expressed in the growing tendency of endangering the sovereignty and independence of states by means of intervention and interference in their internal affairs, lack of respect for the rights of peoples to independence, equality and their own path of internal development, as well as in the ever-increasing complexity of international economic problems.

All this threatens peace and stability in the world and constantly brings into question the independence, stability and peaceful development of independent, nonaligned countries. The two sides emphasized the significance of respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence and the strengthening of the UN's role in maintaining peace and security in the world.

The two sides emphasized the particular interest of nonaligned countries in ending such a dangerous development and orienting political trends in world relations toward a positive direction. For this reason the nonaligned countries are resolutely in favor of strengthening detente as a universal process which needs to encompass all spheres of international life and all regions of the world, with the active participation of all countries.

On this occasion too, the two sides emphasized the significance and role of the nonalignment policy as a nonbloc global factor in creating a new system in international political and economic relations and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and all other aspects of foreign domination.

They reconfirmed the loyalty of Yugoslavia and Zambia to the original principles and aims of the nonaligned policy and pointed to the need for continued involvement by the nonaligned countries in solving topical international political and economic problems.

Expressing their satisfaction at the success of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, the two sides judged that the results of the conference had strengthened the unity of nonaligned countries and created the conditions for their dynamic activity in international relations, on the basis of respect for the implementation of the principles of the policy of nonalignment. They expressed the readiness of Yugoslavia and Zambia to contribute to the full realization of the standpoints and decisions adopted at this conference.

They also pointed to the need for increased efforts by the nonaligned countries aimed at a peaceful solution to disputes and conflicts which break out between nonaligned countries.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia made particular reference to and expressed their great concern at the unfavorable situation in Namibia and South Africa, the tragic situation in the Gulf, the continuation of the conflict in the Middle East and the unstable situation in Southeast Asia and the Western Sahara.

They expressed great satisfaction at Zimbabwe gaining its independence, since this represents a cornerstone in the direction of complete liberation for Africa, opening up new limits of freedom in southern Africa. They welcomed the admittance of Zimbabwe to the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia agreed that tension and confrontation in southern Africa cannot be eliminated, or peace established, until Namibia is freed of the illegal occupation of South Africa and the structure of apartheid is overthrown in South Africa.

They expressed concern at the tactics of postponement which the racist regime in South Africa is using with a view to hindering the rapid implementation of the UN plan for Namibia, and they expressed their disappointment at the lack of success of the Geneva conference which failed because of the South African regime's obstinate rejection. They reemphasized their support for the UN plan for independence and advocated its immediate implementation. The two sides confirmed their full support for the South-West African People's Organization, which the international community recognizes as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

They reconfirmed their full support for the struggle being waged by the majority population of South Africa for the overthrow of the system of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The Yugoslav side offered full support to the Republic of Zambia and other bordering states in their struggle against the aggressive invasions by the racist regime of South Africa.

Expressing their concern at the situation in the Gulf, the two sides regret very much that there continues to be loss of human life in the war between Iran and Iraq and they call on the two countries to solve this conflict peacefully by means of negotiations. The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia paid tribute to the Islamic peace mission and the group of nonaligned countries for their efforts in an attempt to bring Iran and Iraq to the conference table.

In connection with the Middle East crisis the two countries agreed that a just solution for the Middle East can only be achieved by Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in June 1967 and by recognizing the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishing of their own sovereign state on their own territory, with the right to return to their homeland. The two sides fully support the UNGA special session resolutions which confirm the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and confirm the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They criticized the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and noted that this makes it even more difficult to find a just solution to the Middle East crisis.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia noted that the crisis in the Western Sahara is a colonial problem which needs to be solved on the basis of resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and the standpoints of the non-aligned countries, that is, respect for the right to self-determination.

The two sides noted that the situation in Southeast Asia represents a danger to peace and security, as well as to the continued development of the countries of this region. In line with this, the two sides agreed that a solution to the Kampuchea issue can only be achieved in accordance with the UNGA resolutions adopted in November 1979, and those of the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries held in New Delhi in February 1981, which proceed from the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the inadmissibility of foreign interventions and interference in other countries' internal affairs, as well as the recognition of each people's right to decide autonomously on their own internal and foreign policy.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia noted the need to find a political solution to the crisis in Afghanistan. This solution needs to be based on the principles of the UN Charter, the policy of nonalignment, and UNGA and nonaligned countries' resolutions which call for the withdrawal of foreign troops and an end to interference in internal affairs, so that Afghanistan might be able to renew its independence and nonaligned status.

They noted with regret that the gap between the rich and poor countries continues to widen. They expressed particular concern at the fact that the developed countries are not ready to make more significant contributions to reducing the differences between the industrially developed and the developing countries. The two sides emphasized that stable peace and progress in the world are not possible as long as solutions are not found to economic problems, the lasting solution of which cannot be found by simply correcting the existing system, and for which the creation of a new international economic order is needed, as well as a significant improvement in the position of the developing countries.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia agreed on the significance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for long-term order and the positive promotion of economic relations and stability. At the same time, they share the conviction that stability and security in Europe will not be achieved permanently until the process of relaxation of tension also encompasses the crisis regions of the world.

The two sides emphasized the need to expand economic cooperation between the nonaligned and developing countries and they expressed their conviction that this cooperation represents a significant component in the struggle to change inequitable international economic relations. In this connection, they emphasized the significance of the forthcoming conference on international economic cooperation and development to be held in Caracas in May this year.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia expressed their satisfaction at the results of the talks, during which the traditional friendship and trust existing between the two nonaligned countries were confirmed, as well as the similarity of identity of views on all the issues discussed.

They confirmed their loyalty to the principles and standpoints formulated in the joint declaration signed by the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia in Ohrid during Dr Kenneth David Kaunda's official visit to Yugoslavia from 3-8 September 1980.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that there had been a successful development in their bilateral relations, as well as in the political, economic and other spheres, and they called for their continued consolidation and strengthening.

They expressed satisfaction at the way in which various agreements on scientific, technical, economic and cultural cooperation are being implemented in the interests of the two countries. In this sphere the two sides signed a cooperation program for 1981-83 and agreed to promote economic cooperation and to investigate new spheres of cooperation of interest to both sides.

The two sides are convinced that this visit represents yet another significant contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed cordial thanks to President Kaunda and to the people of Zambia for the very warm reception and hospitality which he and the members of the delegation were given during their visit to the friendly Republic of Zambia.

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency, invited President Dr Kenneth David Kaunda to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be set later.

MIJATOVIC TO VISIT ZIMBABWE 15 APRIL

LD131502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will pay an official and friendly visit to Zimbabwe on 15 and 16 April this year at the invitation of Canaan Banana, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe.